FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLIX—NO. 2,536.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 46.]

The Helpmeet.

Ten winters has the north wind hurried by,
Licking the streamlets with its frozen tongue;
Ten summers through the boisterous robin sung
Since, arm in arm together, you and I
Walked from this church beneath a flawless sky,
So many years! It seemed the air yet rang
With wedding marches yonder piers among,
So swift the happy seasons o'er us fly!
And when the vexing thoughts I cannot quell,
Which come a-tiptoe at the beck of care,
About my spirit weave their dreary spell,
Thy voice, resounding through the hollow air,
Falls on my quickened conscience like the bell
That calls a sinner to forgotten prayer.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A NOBLE WIFE. By John Saunders. Paper, 20 cents.

"UNDER THE RED FLAG." By Miss Braddon. Paper, 20 cents.

"JESSE STEWART." Paper, 20 cents.

"ALL IN A GARDEN FAIR." A simple story of three Boys and a Girl. By Walter Besant.

A BOOK OF SIBYLS. By Miss Thackeray. Harper & Brothers. New York.

"A Noble Wife" is an historical novel opening in the reign of Henry the Eighth of England, just after his marriage to Anne Boleyn, and closing with the death of Archbishop Cranmer in the reign of Bloody Mary. It is founded on a bit of history not generally known—that is the marriage of Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, which was, owing to the prejudice against the marriage of the clergy even among protestants, never openly acknowledged. In spite of his vows of celibacy Cranmer, it seems, like Luther married, and unlike the great Reformer, thought it possible not to let it be known that he had done so. His wife was the niece of Osiander, the Lutheran pastor of Nuremberg. The marriage was concealed at first by policy, as it took place in 1531, when Cranmer was expecting to be made Archbishop—and though there is no doubt but that the king knew of it Cranmer was obliged in order not only to preserve his see unimpaired, but to shield his wife from the virulent abuse that would have been heaped on her, to keep the secret as long as he lived, and his wife seems to have kept it after his death; though, in 1552 a bill passed the Commons "for the attainder in blood of Thomas and Margaret Cranmer, children of the late Archbishop."

"All in a Garden Fair," is a novel, without much incident, depending for the interest on the delineation of character and the natural development of three boys into fine young men of very different characters. The author however injures his book, as a whole, by too many dissertations which are not of sufficient interest in themselves to compensate for the break in the thread of the story.

Miss Thackeray, or as she now is, Mrs. Richmond Ritchie's, "Book of Sibyls" is one of the most charming bits of old time gossip we have seen in a long time. It is dedicated to Mrs. Oliphant, herself a Sibyl, whose books have "added life to us all," the author most appropriately says. She tells in the preface how a party of friends were sitting at luncheon in a suburb of London when one of them happened to make some reference to a character in one of Miss Jane Austen's novels. After some pleasant chat on 'Selina" and "Maple Dene," a lady sitting by the master of the house said: "What a curious sign it is of Jane Austen's increasing popularity that five out of six people sitting round a table, nearly a hundred years after her death, recognize at once a chance allusion to any obscure character in one of her books." And so it seemed impossible to leave out Miss Austen's name from the "Book of Sibyls" which opens with Mrs. Opie, and contains sketches of Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Opie and Miss Austen, with extracts from their letters which make them seem life-like pictures. Among all the "Sibyls" we were most interested in Mrs. Opie, and surprised to find, that the little Quaker lady who wrote "Illustrations of Lying," had been a gay belle in her youth, a social queen in her short married life as the wife of an artist who worshipped her, but did not wish any one else to share with him the pleasure of her society, and became a Quaker in her widowhood. From the regard she entertained for the "Gurney" John Gurney, the well known banker of Norwich England." When Miss Mitford wrote and asked her to contribute to an annual, she replied: "I am afraid, in a degree, not to invent a story since when I became a Friend it was objected of me not to do so,"—hence her "Illustrations of Lying" and her moral stories, which were simply a demure way of clipping the devil around a stump.

"Under the Red Flag," is different from the general run of Miss Braddon's novels. The scene is laid in Paris principally during the siege and the rule of the Commune. It is not a pleasant story, as the descriptions are too horrible; and the whole is unnatural, but it is exciting to those who like blood and gunpowder.

"Jesse Stewart" appeared first as a serial in *Harper's Bazar*. It is a story of Italian life and jealousy transferred to English soil. Some of the characters are well drawn and the contrast between the love of the English girl and the fiery passion of the Italian, both for the same man who, being the English marries the Italian, is well delineated.

Mrs. Gummidge's Mate.

Woe on ill Luck! Now my Readers, [illegible] man has been in the Wars poor Pilgardism in these Eastern Parts, and I but Mo[illegible]vice to every young man is, "Don't come East." I think the life is demoralizing too to *women* as well as men. The arrival and departure of the mails has

cattle into lamp chimneys." I looked up and saw three or four heads ducked under the table, and also that they were punching each other in the side, saying, "te-hee, he", lamp-chimney." It then dawned upon me that I was teaching them the biggest

The Mitchell Society at the University.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Dec. 10, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—The second meeting of the Mitchell Society was held last Saturday night. This, the second Saturday of the month, is to be the date of each meeting of the Society during the terms of the University, except in May and in December, when examinations press heavily on the students and their Professors. In these two months the first Saturday is to be substituted for the second. Although the night was stormy, Prof. Holmes' lecture room was filled by an intelligent audience that declared itself highly gratified by what it saw and heard. Dr. Venable described the artificial processes in making Milk, Butter, Leather, etc., showing that Science was ready to render man independent of dairies, tan-yards, &c. Prof. Graves described the instruments used by Astronomers and the modes of using them, and the results attained by them in the days when Ptolemy announced his theory of the Constitution of the Universe. Prof. Holmes illustrated, on the blackboard, the southward growth of the peninsula of Florida. Prof. DeSchweinitz discussed the formation of the Primitive Rocks in Geology, and the parts they have played in the formation of the Secondary, Tertiary and Quatenary Rocks. An essay on the Reversion of Phosphoric Acid by Heat, and Notes of the grinding of Phosphate rocks by Dr. W. B. Phillips of Wilmington, N. C., was read by its title only.

The Mitchell Society has been warmly welcomed into the field of Science by President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University, and congratulated by Prof. Venable of the University of Virginia, on doing what he has long wished to see done by his own Institution. Prof. Mitchell of Peace Institute, Raleigh, N. C.—who, by the way, claims to be, with Dr. E. Mitchell, a descendant of Experience Mitchell who came to the Plymouth Colony in the third ship that brought Pilgrims to Massachusetts—has promised to read, at some future meetings, accounts of his own observations and discoveries with the Microscope, of which he is an enthusiastic, successful student.

Of the work proposed by the Mitchell Society in fostering persistent and varied observations of Nature a fresh book on the Theory and Practice of Teaching—a book full of life—from one of the great school teachers of England, Dr. Thring, says: "Observation and accuracy are twins. The begin-ning of all true work is accurate observation; the end and crown of all true work is an accuracy which observes every thing, and lets nothing escape. Observation and accuracy compise all that it is possible for a teacher to enforce." If the operations and co-operations of the associates in the Mitchell Society can diffuse and deepen the love of Truth that is implied in prolonged observation and painstaking accuracy, they will confer an inestimable favor on North Carolina through its University.

X.

THE STATE FISH COMMISSION.—Fish Commissioner Worth has written a letter to Hon. R. B. Vance, representative in Congress from the ninth North Carolina district, pointing to the fact that Prof. Baird, the United States fish commissioner, has for distribution this winter, brook trout and California trout, some of which he thinks may be obtained for western streams. These are two of the choicest game fishes in the world and will thrive in very many mountain streams, and especially those of the district represented by Mr. Vance. While it is known that many of these fish planted in wild streams will be soon captured it is believed by Prof. Baird that the only way to ever secure protection and legitimate fishing is to put the fish in and show intelligent minds what may be done, and thus create a public sentiment. The professor has in view the stocking of all streams in the entire Appalachian system with the choicest varieties of game fish.

Thousands of persons who now annually visit these mountains to restore the weary brain and body will find a new delight in the additional attraction thus afforded. This system is the natural trout range of the United States east of the Mississippi and extends from Georgia to Maine, culminating in North Carolina and Virginia. The influx into this region each summer may only partially be imagined a few years hence with the increasing population and wealth of the United States. The step to add to its already varied interests will be warmly received by the people of twenty States. For furthering this work a magnificent hatchery has been established at Wytheville, Va., where nearly twenty thousand trout are confined as breeders. This is the most important step ever inaugurated with the fresh water salmonidæ, and is being pushed on a scale which has never been equaled and with great force. —*Raleigh News and Observer.*

HOW IT PAYS TO LIVE IN NEW YORK.—A Chicago telegram of Dec. 10 to the New York *Sun* says:

As DeWitt C. Pease of New York stepped from a Michigan Central train in this city yesterday a handsome young lady skipped up to him, threw her arms rapturously about his neck and kissed him many times, saying:

"Oh, papa! I'm so glad you have come."

Mr. Pease threw both arms around her and held her firmly to his breast. Soon she look up into his face and horror stood in her eye.

"Oh, my! you're a[illegible] and I trying to free herself each one in succession.

"Yes I am" more gravely than ever, "and her tirades told them to be sure to put *all* their

Industrial North Carolina.

A GOAT FARM.—Mr. John P. Morris, a young man well known in Charlotte, has bought a tract of land near Harrisburg, in Cabarrus county, and will embark in a new enterprise, which is nothing more nor less than a goat farm. He intends to go at it in regular goat herding style, and will breed the best species known. He will have his farm well stocked within the next few months, and will then be ready to supply the crying demand of the country for goats.—*Charlotte Observer.*

NEW USE FOR COTTON STALKS.—A new industry is being developed along the Carolina Central road this year in the shipment of cotton stalks by the farmers to the Acme Manufacturing Company, near Wilmington, where they are worked up into paper stock, ropes, etc.—*Ibid.*

EXTRACTING COCKLE FROM WHEAT.—Andrews & Farrar have at the depot a novel machine which they purchased in Milwaukee, Wis., for extracting cockle from wheat. Cockle, from its weight and the size, cannot be separated from wheat by the ordinary smut machine—hence so many black specks in the country flour upon our market. This machine goes to the mills of these gentlemen at Reedy Fork and guarantees the best of flour.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

TOBACCO BUSINESS OF DURHAM.—Nearly 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco, says the *Recorder*, were shipped to Durham last week from other markets. The manufacturers of Durham will consume not less than 7,000,000 pounds of tobacco this year.

ARTESIAN WELL AT SALEM.—Messrs. I. & H. Fries, says the Winston *Pilot*, have an artesian well at their Arista Mills which is now eighty-four feet deep, from which water is forced up, by the use of an ejector, at the rate of thirty gallons per minute. The well was forced under the supervision of Mr. Luther Butner, a young machinist in the employ of Messrs. Fries.

CARP.—Seventy-five buckets of fine German carp were received at the depot here, says the same paper, from the United States Fish commissioner for various persons who are engaged in fish raising. The vicinities of Salem and Winston abound in splendid sites for fish ponds and in our immediate neighborhood several fine ponds have been made and well stocked with fish within the last couple of years. Many of our former friends are also going into the business and are making their ponds.

"SMALL FARMING."—S. H. Taylor, of Pitt, says the New Berne *Journal*, brought in his rice this week, which sold for $1.02. Mr. Taylor gave us a bird's eye view of his manner of farming. He planted seven acres in cotton and realized seven bales; he raised 75 barrels of corn and 55 bushels of rice. His force consisted of himself and two small boys.

What the Humorists Have to Say.

HOW TO STOKE WISDOM.—"Now, sir," said a Hamilton artist to a gentleman whose wife's organs of hearing were being treated. "I can safely assure you that one of your wife's ears is as well as ever, and I hope to soon have the other one in the same condition."

"O, don't mind that, I beg of you," said the husband.

"Don't mind it! What do you mean?" exclaimed the surprised physician.

"Let her remain as she is now. Give her back to me in her present condition. I want her so that there will be no danger of what I say to her going into one ear and coming out of the other. If she keeps one ear stopped up, she will become a very wise woman. She will know as much as I do after awhile."—*Hamilton Times.*

A VALUABLE NOSE.—"Yes," said Dumley, "I served three years in the war of the Rebellion, and if I do say it myself I made a good soldier."

"You have a very soldierly bearing," said young Brown admiringly.

"So I have been told," replied Dumley.

"Even to this day," he continued, "strains of martial music will set my pulses bounding, and like a war-horse I scent the battle from afar."

"Were you ever wounded, Mr. Dumley?" asked Mrs. Simpson Hendricks, considerably excited

"N-no," he said, "I never was; I was very fortunate in that respect."

"Yes, indeed," ventured young Brown, "a gunshot wound is an ugly thing. I suppose you can attribute your good fortune to your nose?"

"What has my nose got to do with my not getting wounded?" demanded Dumley.

"Why, its—its ability to scent the battle from afar, you know."—*Phila. Call.*

AN EMERGENCY.—A few days ago a man with a meek and humble expression and wearing a summer suit of clothes applied to one of the railroad passenger agents for a dead head pass to Toledo.

"Why do you want to go to Toledo?"

"To git married."

"And you haven't any money?"

"Not above twenty-five cents."

"Hadn't you better be worth your fare to Toledo before taking a wife on your hands to support?"

"You don't understand the case," protested the man. "I'm going to marry a widow worth at least $5,000 and the first thing I shall do will be to remit you the price of the ticket. I'm poor and the widow knows it, but she marries me for love."

He protested so long and earnestly that [illegible] finally passed down the road. The ga[illegible] elapsed and then a letter was [illegible] him, saying:

picked up [illegible]es you for your kindness! bower, ace[illegible] right, and married the pass, thinkin[illegible] programme. It turns nent, a burly[illegible]orth a copper. In this he lost his do[illegible] you to pass us both ed "Grant's P[illegible]ave hopes of striking [illegible]ress.

"Business Men" on the Tariff.

To a reporter of the New York *Herald*, the great merchant, Mr. E. S. Jaffray, said:

"What have manufacturers as a class done that they should be put under the special guardianship and protection of the government and that all other citizens should be taxed to enrich them? Why should not the agricultural class receive equal care and protection on the part of the government? Why should not the mercantile class be provided for in a similar way?

"The proportion of the people engaged in manufacturing to the whole population is probably not more than five per cent., and thus nineteen people throughout the United States are taxed for the benefit of the twentieth person. This is manifestly unjust to the nineteen persons, as they derive no benefit whatever from the tax levied. The twentieth person naturally approves highly of the system which robs his fellow citizens and enriches him, and the great cry for protection comes almost exclusively from the twentieth part of the population, which is growing rich on the spoliation of the rest of the people.

"All restrictions on commerce are injurious to the interests of the people. All obstacles thrown in the way of this free exchange tend to diminish the well-being of the people. The planter who raises a bale of cotton in Alabama should have liberty to send it to England and exchange it for manufactured goods without any obstacle being interposed. Under our existing laws the planter must send his bale of cotton to New England and exchange it for seventy yards of muslin, while were he a free man he could send it to old England and exchange it for 100 yards of the same quality. The value of the remaining thirty yards is stolen from the planter and given to the New England manufacturer. The government gets no part of this forced contribution.

UNDER ANY ARGUMENT, THE TIME FOR REDUCTION COME.

"The system of raising the revenue by duties on imports ceased to be desirable as soon as manufacturing had become an important industry in the United States. It was only during the time that all our manufactured goods were imported from abroad that such a system could be practised so as to be just to all the people. As soon as part of the goods were manufactured in the country and part imported the Treasury no longer received the whole tax that was levied, but only that part of it which was collected from the importations. The tax, or enhanced price, was equally collected on that portion which was manufactured in the United States, but instead of going into the Treasury to pay the expenses of the government, it went into the pockets of the domestic manufacturers.

"If it should be considered desirable to still raise a portion of the revenue by duties on imports, the only plan to render such a tax equal and just to all would be to lay the duties only on classes of goods which are not made in the United States In that case the whole amount of the tax [illegible]ectly into the Treasury, and those who paid it would have the satisfaction of knowing that the whole amount they contributed went toward paying the expenses of the government, and that no part of it had been taken from them for the benefit of private citizens who had no claim whatever upon them.

THE EVILS OF OVERPRODUCTION.

"Do not the benefits of protection in a measure offset the harm you speak of?"

"Not at all, in my opinion," said Mr. Jaffray, with impressive emphasis. "As I said before, the intention of protection, as a political measure, is to avoid foreign competition, or, in other words, monopolize the home market. When an industry is left to buffet with foreign rivals its growth is normal—according to its advantages in matter of labor, raw material and proximity to market. In times of stress foreign competition ceases and seeks other fields, and leaves the domestic manufacturer in a position to do the same thing by exporting at a minimum or no profit to the other parts. At any rate, the domestic manufacturer has a wide field over which he can extend his operations and a strong chance of avoiding a crash. But with us here we are limited by the tariff to a small section of the earth's service, and when we overdo the business and hard times come there is no safety valve of any kind. Mills must stop, hands be thrown out of employment and capital stand idle while waiting for the needs of the country to catch up with us again. Our troubles in manufacturing sections certainly do not arise from want of protection. Look at this list with the tax on each article as fixed by the tariff of 1883, which was intended to be a revised one in the interests of the industries of the country.

WHAT ARE THE TAXES?

"Flannels and blankets are taxed 70 per cent on the average: woollen cloth and shawls anywhere from 80 to 115 per cent; all wool dress goods are taxed from 70 to 88 per cent; ready made clothing pays from 49 to 85 per cent as tax for the benefit of manufacturers; and yet, curiously enough, after taxing the poor man's blanket and the poor woman's shawl away up in the eighties, silk goods are let in with the comparatively light tax of 50 per cent. These figures apply only to my business, but the same injustice will be found to exist in relation to nearly every other trade."

"Do you consider the laborers in protected industries as deriving any benefit from the tax levied for the benefit of their employers?"

"I have answered that in my statements touching the domestic manufacture. How can a laborer be benefited by working for a concern that is exposed to financial vicissitudes such as occur so frequently in the highly protected branches of our industries? The monotonous frequency of strikes, lockouts and temporary periods of depression in our large and small protected mills and factories must strike any thinking man who reads the daily papers.

WAGES OF LABOR.

"But even if there were not this constant risk to which workmen in such branches are exposed, do you suppose that because a mill owner makes a handsome profit one year that he is going to share it with his men? Do you suppose that the wages of labor are dictated by the spirit of philanthropy which protectionist legislators profess when they talk about encouraging American labor? Not at all. When the mill owner makes big profits, the laborer gets the market price for his work, irrespective of any other consideration. When a pinch comes the first man to suffer is that laborer. He is discharged, or reduced to half pay, while the mill owner falls back on the money accumulated during the last lucky season and waits for a turn of fortune."

DOMESTIC COMPETITION.

"Domestic competition, under a high tariff, is abnormally stimulated. When an increase in the tariff is made, for you never hear of protectionists decreasing it, the temptation is strong to embark capital in the industry favorably affected. The profits are very large for the moment and all are in a hurry to share in them. Some three or four years ago, when we commenced laying rails at the rate of 12,000 miles a year, an impetus was given to the iron trade that caused an immense expansion of its producing capacity. Bar iron was then taxed 80 per cent and steel rails 108 per cent. But now that we are only calling for 6,000 miles of rail in the year there are about twice as many men on hand to do the work as are required. This is largely the case throughout the country.

"And when the reaction sets in, as it inevitably must, there being no outlet abroad for commodities produced under high tariff stimulus, the poor manufacturers commence to fight each other for the trade of the country. There is just so much legitimate trade to be done, and there are just twice as many men to do it as are wanted. The consequence is that to capture this trade a contest commences that ends only in the insolvency of one or the other contestants. If we were open to healthy foreign competition the moment trade became dull here the foreigner would retire and leave us alone. But when in flush times an American competitor plants his mill right alongside of yours there is nothing to do when the pinch comes but to fight it out until one or the other goes under.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

"Do you think that the times are ripe for making an issue of the tariff before the business community?

"Why not? No class of men have so large an intrest in such questions, and no class of men are so fully able to appeciate the force of the arguments in the hands of genuine low tariff men. This straddling talk of a 'revenue tariff with incidental protection' is mischievous. It means nothing in terms, and will make all independent revenue reformers distrust the party that preaches it. It is as senseless as calling the whole thing a 'local issue.' This question is a burning one. It is one in which every man, woman and child in the United States has an interest. The laboring man, above all, is in the dark on the subject. It is a question regarding which monopoly, privilege and sophistry are arrayed on one side, with truth and the American people on the other. If that is not enough to shake the timidity out of a politician then we have no more need of them. If the democratic party has not the vitality to fight this fight of the people, why then it is time for a new party."

ORE HILL.—The present outlook is that there will be in the near future a thriving village at Ore Hill. Site for a town has been mapped out and surveyed. Eighteen building lots were sold there at auction a few days ago and the bidding was exciting and prices entirely satisfactory to the owners of the property. On five of the lots private residences are to be erected, on four of them store houses and on two of them hotels. On the remainder of the lots houses are to be built, but for what purpose we have not learned. The work of building will commence, we are informed, very soon. In addition to the foregoing a saw mill to "cut spoke and rim timber and shuttle blocks" will be built in a short time. Messrs. Houston and Gorrell have already ordered a bill of lumber to build a two story house 60 by 24 feet. They expect to engage largely in the mercantile business. Ore Hill has a large territory of varied productions from which to draw trade. Enterprise and capital combined is all that is lacking to build up the place. May it have both. Here we see another illustration of the magic touch of a railway to quicken into active life latent resources and add to a country's material wealth. The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. is doing the work for Ore Hill and Chatham county.—*Pittsboro Home.*

ANCIENT BATH, THE FIRST NORTH CAROLINA TOWN.—A correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer* refers in a recent letter to the Huguenot settlement at Bath, in the lower part of the county of Beaufort. "Visiting this locality many years since," says the writer, "I was not surprised that these early settlers should have selected this as their home, the surroundings being attractive, especially the broad and expansive water view, situated as it is immediately on Pamlico sound, and at the month of Pungo or Bath river.

"On the visit referred to the writer saw but little to remind him that this was once the habitation of a happy and contented people who, driven by persecution, sought freedom of thought on our shores. There remained only the walls of the ancient church (the first, it is believed, ever built within this diocese, and which has since been repaired) and a sad memento, an extensive burial place, the inscriptions on many of its monuments obliterated by age."

Prof. Jacob Frederick Krauss, a noted oriental scholar, of Boston, is dead.

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

Col. Rives, general manager of the R. & D. R. R., Col. Scott, one of the largest owners of the road, accompanied by Cols. Buford and Andrews, have returned from a tour of inspection over the Western North Carolina Railroad. In conversation with a reporter of the *Patriot*, Col. Scott expressed himself as delighted with Col. Andrews' management of the road and spoke of him as without a superior as a railroad builder and manager.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

Samuel C. Robertson captured the boss hornet nest of the season and forwarded it to the Hornet's Nest Riflemen of Charlotte. It was over two feet in length and eighteen inches in diamer, and held about two gallons of live hornets, which Sam subdued with sulphur.—*Ibid.*

Capt. E. R. Stamps has returned from the western part of the State, where he has been looking after the convicts at work on the Western N. C. R. R. He notes an increasing mortality among the convicts, which is due in a measure to the severity of the climate. They are well fed and clothed and have the best medical care. Those employed in the tunnels, Capt. Stamps thinks, suffer most from insufficient ventilation.—*Ral. News and Obs.*

Mayor King returned last night from a visit to Stokes. He reports that the railroad fever is raging in the neighborhood of Danbury. The people there are rejoiced over the prospects of the C. F. & Y. V. and talk railroad all the time. Three surveys have been made between Walnut Cove and Danbury, and the surveying party is still on the ground.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

Mr. John A. Johnson, says the New Berne *Journal*, has just returned to the city from Onslow county, where he had the pleasure of joining Sheriff Murrill's party in their annual deer hunt. He says there were 25 in the party with 20 dogs. The hunt lasted three days and nine dear were killed.

The Laurinburg *Exchange* says that Rev. J. B. Taylor, D. D., formerly Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Wilmington, will serve the Baptist congregation of Laurinburg next year. He will also have charge of the churches at Shoe Heel and Spring Hill.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* learns that Dr. John L. Phillips, son of Solicitor General S. F. Phillips, lately a student of the University of North Carolina, has after a severe competitive examination, lasting several days, gained the position of surgeon in the army. The class was a large one and Dr. Phillips came out near the head of those who passed.

The Wilmington *Review* says the family of Rev. Dr. Pritchard have arrived in that city and are housekeeping at No. 511 Orange Street.

Judge McKoy, says the Clinton *Caucassian*, is at home for his winter vacation, having finished his circuit at Fayetteville.

SONGS AND WAR SONGS.—There is a certain saying of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun which is now become familiar enough to have bred contempt; and even Fletcher does not pretend to have made the precious saying for himself. "I knew a very wise man," says Fletcher of Saltoun, "that believed if a man were permitted to make the ballads he need not care who should make the laws of a nation." He would not be a very wise man nowadays who should make this remark, whatever he may have been in the days when the balladsinger was the only novelist, and when newspapers were not ubiquitons and omniscient. The invention of printing was as fatal to the minstrel as to most of the other instruments for preserving of oral traditions; they may die hard, but die they must sooner or later. And, moreover, the very wise man erred if he believed that the ballads of a nation can, in any exact sense of the word, be made. If there is any one thing more impossible than another, it is the manufacturing to order of a popular song. Nothing seems easier, and nothing is more difficult. The Second Empire could not find anything better for use on state occasions than the feeble and feminine "Partant pour la Syrie;" and the United States of America have not yet been able to settle on any martial lyric at all worthy of the greatness of the nation, hesitating between the rather trivial "Yankee Doodle" and the not wholly satisfactory "Star Spangled Banner"—even the mighty struggle of the civil war having failed to suggest a war song acceptable in all respects. In fact, it seems as though a national hymn is born, not made. We may suspect that, like Topsy, it "growed." The one really great war song, the "Marseillaise," was due to the unconscious conjunction of the hour and the man. Rouget de l'Isle builded better than he knew and accomplished more than he intended. Had he been burdened by the desire to write a national hymn, it may well be doubted whether he would have produced even a good partisan ballad. Time is the best collaborator of every poet, and it was this literary partner who won enthusiastic acceptance for the burning verses of Rouget de l'Isle. Even in Italy, the land of song, the freeing of Rome and of Venice and the consummation of national unity, with all the yearning and intensity engendered in the act, failed altogether to call forth the patriotic lyric one might fairly have expected from a people among whom the improvisatore's is a recognized calling. "Viva Garibaldi! viva liberta!" is a lively air, but it is not so very much above the level of "Partant pour la Syrie." When all is said, it seems as though the "Wacht am Rhein" was the only really important addition made by this generation to the meagre list of national hymns. And there is no need to lay stress on the great inferiority of the German air, stirring as it is, to the nobility of "God Save the Queen," or to the fiery and martial mighty of the "Marseillaise."—*The Saturday Review.*

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Conrad vs. Morehead.—1. Where a lease for ninety-nine years was executed, by which a tract of land was conveyed for mining purposes, the lessor covenanting that the lessee may enter upon the land and erect the machinery, &c., necessary to carry on mining operations, and that if the same shall become unprofitable, he or his heirs might surrender the lease at any time, and the lessee covenanting to pay the lessor the one tenth part of the gold or other metals procured upon the land; *Held*, there is an implied covenant on the part of the lessee that he will work the mine in a reasonable manner, and his failure to do so for a considerable period is a breach of such covenant, and works a forfeiture of the lease.

2. Express and implied covenants in a deed discussed by Merrimon, J.

In re Oldham.—1. Where the respondent is held to answer for an alleged attempt to corruptly influence the administration of justice, (but not in the presence or during the sitting of the court,) by giving hand bills to a juror summoned to serve at a term where the case in which he was interested stood for trial, with a request to read the same, and hand them to the others; said hand bill containing an account of the causes of the suit, prejudicial to the adverse party; *Held*, that he is not guilty of contempt. The statute confines such offense to acts specified therein.

2. The constitutional provision to the effect that the General Assembly cannot deprive the judicial department of any power which rightly pertains to it, is not infringed by the Legislature in specifying what acts shall constitute a contempt.

Purnell vs. Purnell.—1. The finding of a jury, in an action for damages for an assault, that the defendant acted in self defense, renders the issue as to damages and the finding thereon, immaterial.

2. The separation of witnesses, by sending them from the court room, is not a matter of right. And even where such order is made, and one who remained and heard the other witnesses, is permitted to testify, it was held that the granting a new trial is matter of discretion in the presiding judge, and not reviewable.

State vs. White.—1. On trial of an indictment for larceny, charging the defendant with stealing a hog, the property of some person to the jurors unknown, it was held that the testimony of witnesses being in defendant's neighborhood, to the effect that they lost hogs about the time when the defendant sold "dressed hogs" and brought them to a witness in a cart, covered with a cloth, one with its head off, the defendant denying the sale, and then admitting in the same conversation, constitutes some evidence pertinent to the issue, and was properly left to the jury.

2. When a combination of facts and circumstances reveal the dignity of evidence, stated by Merrimon, J., and the duty of the court in such case pointed out.

3. The charge of the court below upon recent possession, approved.

State vs. Paylor.—1. An oath administered to a juror in the manner prescribed by statute is sufficient; the juror need not repeat the words "So help me God."

2. The absence of a defendant from the court room during the argument of counsel to the jury, on trial of an indictment for an offense not capital, the defendant's counsel being present, is no ground for new trial, unless it clearly appears that defendant was prejudiced thereby.

3. The law in reference to the right of accused to be present during the trial in capital cases and in those of a lower grade, reviewed by Ashe, J.

State vs. Sheets.—1. A preliminary statement of what a party expects to prove may be made to the jury in both civil and criminal cases. It is a practice which has long prevailed in this State.

2. In malicious mischief, ill-will towards the prosecutor is an essential ingredient of the crime, and as tending to establish the same it is competent to show that defendant whipped prosecutor's child shortly before the offense charged was committed.

3. Where part of a certain conversation is elicited from a witness, the opposite party has the right to put the whole conversation in evidence.

4. A physician who states that he is able to give a professional opinion about a particular case (as for instance, the effect of poison on brute animals) although he has never treated such a case in his practice, is competent to testify as an expert.

5. The proper time for polling a jury is after their announcement of the verdict.

6. In polling the jury, one of them upon call of his name was asked to say whether the defendant was guilty or not guilty, and his reply was, "well, I suppose I must go with the rest;" thereupon the court directed him to respond guilty or not guilty, and he answered, "guilty;" *held*, proper to receive and record the verdict.

7. Comments of counsel, alleged to be improper, cannot be assigned as ground for new trial where it appears that no objection was made at the time and that the judge in his charge to the jury gave them due caution not to be influenced thereby.

8. The absence of the defendant from the court room at the time the court rehearsed a part of the evidence to the jury, on trial of an indictment for a misdemeanor, the defendant being out on bail and his counsel being present and making no objection, does not constitute ground for new trial, especially when no prejudice resulted to the defendant.

NORFOLK TO FAYETTEVILLE.—A corps of engineers, says the Tarboro *Guide*, under Mr. Kames, chief, of the New York, Norfolk and Charleston R. R. Co., were last Friday surveying in the lower part of Edgecombe, and made a crossing of the A. & R. Railroad one mile below Bethel, thence we suppose toward Snow Hill and Goldsboro.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 20, 1883.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The circulation of the National Banks is $314,931,575, based upon $352,877,300 of United States bonds held as security for the payment of their obligations. Of these bonds $201,327,750 are 3 per cents, which are being rapidly called in and paid for out of the enormous surplus revenue created by the present system of federal taxation. Should the Internal revenue laws remain unchanged and the present high tariff continue in force, the whole of the outstanding 3 per cents, aggregating $305,529,000 will be redeemed in about three and a half years. The national banks affirm that at the present cost of 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds, and with the present proportion of circulation allowed on them, there is little or no profit in issuing their notes; hence when their 3 per cents are called in, rather than buy 4 and 4½ per cents, they may find it necessary to surrender their circulation and go out of the banking business. What renders their narrow margin of profit on circulation based on those securities still narrower is the 1 per cent. of tax on circulation exacted by the treasury. The problem of perpetuating the existence of the national banks demands for its solution simply that the issue of notes on 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds, notwithstanding their present high price, be made profitable to the banks. According to to the Secretary of the Treasury, this can be effected by removing, in the first place, the one per cent. tax on circulation, and, in the second place, permitting the banks to increase their circulation to 90 per cent. of the market value of the United States bonds deposited by them as security for circulation. The present law allows 90 per cent. of their *par* value. It is proposed to allow 90 per cent. on their average *market* value during the six months preceding their deposit with the treasury. For example, on a $100 bond at present $90 of circulation can be issued. Under the proposed change of the law the amount of circulation issuable on such a bond, worth in the market $122, would be $109.80, thus increasing the profit of the banks derived from circulation. Should the proposed repeal of the one per cent. tax and the authorization of increase of circulation above described be realized during the present session of Congress, and the use of 4 and 4½ per cents. be thus made profitable, the safety of the national bank system for twenty-four years may be considered assured, as there are $250,000,000 of 4½ per cents. not redeemable till 1891, and $737,620,700 of 4 per cents not redeemable till 1907.

But, while the danger which menaces the existence of the national banks is one which the Secretary of the Treasury properly recognizes and endeavors to provide against, and which the people at large must sooner or later themselves meet and remove, it is to be hoped that such reduction of the federal taxes may be effected as will postpone the necessity for present changes in the laws relating to the Banks. We are not of those, by any means, who believe that a national debt is a national blessing; but so long as the people's government gets its money at a very much lower rate than the people themselves get theirs, no harm will ensue if the public debt be suffered to remain as it is, while the revenues and the expenditures of the government are undergoing adjustment to the widespread demand for economy in the federal administration.

BEAUFORT TO FAYETTEVILLE.—The question of the lease of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, which has been a political and business bone of contention at the capital and with the people of the Eastern counties for many months past, has at last been decided. The extension of the road which now runs from Beaufort through Goldsboro to Smithfield, has been determined upon, and its destination is of course Fayetteville. This gives us an outlet to Norfolk as well as to Beaufort, if the directors confirm the action of the stockholders.

A dispatch to the Raleigh *News and Observer*, dated Dec. 14 at Goldsboro, says:

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic & North Carolina railroad, held here to-day, it was decided to lease the road to the "Eastern Syndicate" for a period of thirty years.

The rental as agreed upon is $36,000 per annum for the first ten years, $54,000 for the second ten years, and $72,000 for the third ten years. The terms of the lease require that the road shall be extended to Fayetteville in four years.

The lease is to be submitted to the board of directors for ratification. The "Eastern Syndicate" is composed of wealthy capitalists and business men, among whom are Messrs. Gatling, John A. Bryan, Wahab, Wooten, Parrott and others.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of Congress have been devoid of special interest during the past week.

Our representative, however, has begun work in earnest. From the *Congressional Record* we learn that he has introduced bills as follows: to provide for holding district and circuit courts in the city of Fayetteville, N. C.; to provide for the erection of a building for the accommodation of post-office, custom house, court rooms, and other Government offices in the city of Wilmington, N. C.; and to provide for the erection of a public building in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. He also submitted a paper relating to the improvement of Black River, which was referred to the committee on Commerce.

HOW SUCCESS SUCCEEDS.—It is refreshing to mark the number of persons who, since Mr. Carlisle's election, come to the surface as original advocates of a "tariff for revenue only."

EXECUTION OF O'DONNELL.—O'Donnell, the slayer of the informer Carey, was hanged in London on Monday.

The Republican National Convention will be held in Chicago, June 3, 1884.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION AND THE NEW BISHOP.

In obedience to the call of the Bishop of North Carolina for the primary convention of the new Diocese, issued October 23d, the delegates thereto assembled in New Berne on Wednesday of last week. As stated in a special telegram to the OBSERVER printed in its last issue, the name chosen for the new Diocese is EAST CAROLINA. A subsequent telegram, too late for insertion that day, informed us that the Reverend A. A. Watson, D. D., of St. James Church, Wilmington, had been elected Bishop.

The Rev. ALFRED A. WATSON, D. D., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1818. He was educated for the bar, and began the practice of his profession in his native State; but, at the instance of the late Mr. Josiah Collins, of Washington county, he came to this State and taught school in Mr. Collins's family. Reared a Presbyterian he came to prefer the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and, studying for its ministry, was ordained a Deacon in 1844 in New York. After a short period spent in New York, he returned to North Carolina; was ordained a Priest in St. John's Church in this town May 25, 1845; and became pastor of Grace Church, Plymouth, and St. Luke's Church in Washington county. In 1859 he was called to Christ Church, New Berne. At the outbreak of the war, he was made chaplain of the 2d Regiment N. C. Troops, in which capacity he served, with that devotion to duty which has ever characterized the man, until 1863. In this year he was called to St. James Church, Wilmington, as assistant rector; and, in 1864, became the rector of that parish, in which position he has since remained.

Dr. Watson is a man of great learning and very decided ability. The fact was recognized by the Church at large, and he has been for a number of years a member of the Committee of the General Convention on Canons; at the late Convention in Philadelphia was the chairman of that committee; and on the same occasion received a flattering vote as President of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. Of the wisdom of his choice, no better testimony can be given than that of his learned, able and conservative friend, the Rev. Dr. Huske, who believes that he will make the best Bishop whom the Convention could have selected.

Following are the standing Committees for the new Diocese:

Standing Committee—Rev. Dr. Huske, Rev. N. C. Hughes, Rev. T. M. Ambler, Dr. A. J. DeRosset and Maj. John Hughes.

Missionary Committee—Bishop *ex officio;* Rev. Israel Harding, Mr. Ambler, Col. Fremont and Col. Atkinson.

Committee on Canons—Revs. *Dr. Huske, Nat. Harding, V. W. Shields, and Messrs. H. R. Bryan and J. C. MacRae.

Finance Committee—Revs. Dr. Huske, N. C. Hughes, Sr., and Nat. Harding, and Messrs. F. R. Rose, G. H. Roberts and Geo. H. Haigh.

Committee on Education—Bishop *ex officio;* Rev. N. C. Hughe, Sr., and Messrs. Jno. S. Long and Wm. Calder.

Committee on Church Building—Bishop *ex officio;* Revs. Robt. Drane, Nat. Harding, J. B. Haughton, Messrs. F. A. Boyle and W. B. Shepard.

Trustees of Diocese—Bishop *ex officio;* Messrs. Geo. Davis and Col. Fremont.

Trustees of University of the South—Rev. V. W. Shields, Mr. W. B. Shepard and Judge Buxton.

Trustees of General Theological Seminary—Revs. Nathaniel Harding, Dr. Huske, N. C. Hughes, Sr., Israel Harding, Robt. B. Drane, Dr. DeRosset, Messrs. H. R. Bryan, Jno. Hill and Robt. Calder.

Deputies to General Convention—Revs. N. C. Hughes, Dr. Huske, Nat. Harding, T. M. Ambler, and Messrs. A. J. DeRosset, Jno. Hughes, Jas. C. MacRae and Col. J. W. Atkinson.

Supplementary Deputies—Revs. Israel Harding, V. W. Shields, Drane, Eborne, and Messrs. Griffin, S. J Hinsdale, De Brutz Cutler and Dr. Jno. H. Hill.

*Dr. Huske at his request was relieved of his chairmanship of the Finance Committee and Rev. N. C. Hughes substituted.

The next Convention of the Diocese of East Carolina will be held in Washington on the 2d Wednesday in May next.

MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO.—The ancients so well understood the mind's share in the benefits of the body's exercise, that a Latin proverb said that a healthy body made a healthy mind. This fact was little appreciated in the schools and colleges of the United States "before the war," and even less in the Southern portion of them. But the war, which was prolific of good as well as bad results, made many a slender collegian a robust man; and the new generation of American high-school boys and collegians has been taught to follow Eton and Rugby at football, and the great universities in rowing. We are glad to observe that the example of the colleges is followed by the managers of other institutions, and that at the recent excellent Sampson county fair, foot races by boys from 6 to 15 years of age were an interesting feature. A capital idea—worth noting and following by the managers of all our fairs, with an amendment providing for an extension of the age of the "boys."

COL. GREEN AT WASHINGTON.—Mr. Cowan, of the Wadesboro *Times*, in his editorial correspondence from Washington, justly says of the Hon. Wharton J. Green, the accomplished representative from this Congressional district that he "is one of the best men in the delegation. High minded and generous, he wins the good will of all he meets. The old Third ought to be proud of him."

THE DANBURY BRANCH.—The final survey of the branch railroad to Danbury has been completed, and the depot located on the east side of Dan river near the old Maratock Iron works. It is estimated that the cost of grading the road-bed from Walnut Cove to Danbury will be about $2,000 per mile, and the distance is 10½ miles. The grading is to be commenced by the 1st of February.—*Winston Pilot.*

THE COLD SNAP AT THE NORTH.—At Vergennes, Vermont, on Friday night, the thermometre fell 58 degrees, and all the factories have shut down on account of anchor ice.

The Balance of Trade.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

RALEIGH, Dec. 17, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—The papers are very full of tariff discussions just now, and very queer some of the discussions are. I do not propose to take a hand in them, for people do sometimes get tired, and if not given a rest may feel inclined to wish Carlisle and Randall and the newspaper partisans of both an early trip and a long visit to a warmer clime. Perhaps the well-warmed ruler of that far countrie may be able to discover a practical tariff difference between the two Democratic Congressmen. I don't think it has been ascertained on this planet of ours, and the saying goes that the d—l knows.

But whenever the tariff is hauled over the coals, a subject most intimately connected with its practical workings comes up for free ventilation—*the balance of trade*—and I don't know a subject on which more nonsense gets itself thoroughly aired. I don't mean to air any of my own, but I would like to let a little common sense work its way into the mass of nonsense which is just now being thrust into the ears and under the eyes of our suffering countrymen. A little leaven may leaven the whole mass of dough.

A brilliant young North Carolinian—a very clever fellow he is too, and a good friend of yours and mine—has lately recorded judgment on the page of history (and history you know is ever truthful) that Daniel Webster's mind and methods were loose and versatile, anything but logical. I shall not dispute the verdict of history, but I will maintain that what Mr. Webster lacked of logic was more than made up by good common sense, and between the two my choice is like Mrs. Raggles's. This worthy and wealthy Missouri lady—a petroleum queen I think she is—was greatly disappointed when she looked upon the unclad statue of the Apollo Belvidere in Rome; and when told in reply to her surprised questionings as to certain apparent defects in the marble image she had come so far to see, that Apollo was assuredly the most perfect specimen of male humanity and the Belvidere the most marvelous reproduction of his perfections, remarked with quiet contempt, "I've seen Raggles; and give me Raggles every time." So, I have seen much logic, its premises and its conclusions and all the term implies, turned loose upon this question of *the balance of the trade*, and I've also seen Mr. Webster's common sense brought to bear on it, and—give me Webster.

It was many years ago that I first read Mr. Webster's great speeches on the tariff. I read them again last year when it fell to my lot to do a deal of the work for the Bennett campaign equipment and conduct, and I wish more people could read them than do. The first speech is the ablest anti-protective tariff speech ever pronounced in this country. It was made in 1824. The second speech was made in 1828, was very able, and was on the other side. Mr. Webster's politics were very "practical." He did his best, but failed, to keep the country's policy right in 1824. He did his best in 1828 to save the country from the ruin that would have resulted from an abrupt reversal of a policy on the faith of which great interests had been built up. Because a thing has been wrongly done, it does not follow that it can be undone dry so, all in a minute. It was in the first speech occurred the paragraphs which I hope you will reprint. Your readers will find in them a clear and business-like statement of the business problem of *the balance of trade*. There is both precept and example, and Mr. Webster's "example" is just like one of Vance's anecdotes in the days of old, before he mistakenly permitted the supposed dignity of the Senator to hamper the undoubted genius of the man—it has in it the pith of the argument, and is the strongest possible presentation of the case.

"Let us inquire, then, Sir, (said Mr. Webster) what is meant by an unfavorable balance of trade, and what the argument is, drawn from that source. By an unfavorable balance of trade, I understand, is meant that state of things in which importation exceeds exportation. To apply it to our own case, if the value of goods imported exceed the value of those exported, then the balance of trade is said to be against us, inasmuch as we have run in debt to the amount of this difference. Therefore it is said, that, if a nation continue long in a commerce like this, it must be rendered absolutely bankrupt. It is in the condition of a man that buys more than he sells; and how can such a traffic be maintained without ruin? Now, Sir, the whole fallacy of this argument consists in supposing that whenever the value of imports exceeds that of exports, a debt is necessarily created to the extent of the difference, whereas, ordinarily, the import is no more than the result of the export augmented in value by the labor of transportation. The excess of imports over exports, in truth, usually shows the gains, not the losses, of trade; or, in a country that not only buys and sells goods, but employs ships in carrying goods also, it shows the profits of commerce and the earnings of navigation. Nothing is more certain than that, in the usual course of things and taking a series of years together, the value of our imports is the aggregate of our exports and our freights. If the value of commodities imported in a given instance did not exceed the value of the outward cargo with which they were purchased, then it would be clear to every man's common sense that the voyage had not been profitable. If such commodities fell far short in value of the cost of the outward cargo, then the voyage would be a very losing one; and yet it would present exactly that state of things which, according to the notion of a balance of trade, can alone indicate a prosperous commerce. On the other hand, if the return cargo were found to be worth much more than the outward cargo, while the merchant, having paid for the goods exported and all the expenses of the voyage, finds a handsome sum yet in his hands, which he calls profits, the balance of trade is still against him, and, whatever he may think of it, he is in a very bad way. Although one individual or all individuals gain, the nation loses; while all its citizens grow rich, the country grows poor. This is the doctrine of the balance of trade.

"Allow me, Sir, to give an instance tending to show how unaccountably individuals deceive themselves, and imagine themselves to be somewhat rapidly mending their condition, while they ought to be persuaded that, by that infallible standard, the balance of trade, they are on the high road to ruin. Some years ago, in better times than the present, a ship left one of the towns of New England with 70,000 specie dollars. She proceeded to Mocha, on the Red Sea, and there laid out these dollars in coffee, drugs, spices, and other articles procured in that market. With this new cargo she proceeded to Europe; two-thirds of it were sold in Holland for $130,000, which the ship brought back and placed in the same bank from the vaults of which she had taken her original outfit. The other third was sent to the ports of the Mediterranean, and produced a return of $25,000 in specie and $15,000 in Italian merchandise. These sums together make $170,000 imported, which is $100,000 more than was exported, and is therefore proof of an unfavorable balance of trade, to that amount, in this adventure. We should find no great difficulty, Sir, in paying off our balances if this were the nature of them all.

"The truth is, Mr. Chairman, that all these obsolete and exploded notions had their origin in very mistaken ideas of the true nature of commerce. Commerce is not a gambling among nations for a stake, to be won by some and lost by others. It has not the tendency necessarily to impoverish one of the parties to it, while it enriches the other; all parties gain, all parties make profits, all parties grow rich, by the operations of just and liberal commerce. If the world had but one clime and but one soil; if all men had the same wants and the same means, on the spot of their existence, to gratify those wants—then, indeed, what one obtained from the other by exchange would injure one party in the same degree that it benefited the other; then, indeed, there would be some foundation for the balance of trade. But Providence has disposed our lot much more kindly. We inhabit a various earth. We have reciprocal wants, and reciprocal means for gratifying one another's wants. This is the true origin of commerce, which is nothing more than an exchange of equivalents, and, from the rude barter of its primitive state to the refined and complex condition in which we see it, its principle is uniformly the same; its only object being, in every stage, to produce that exchange of commodities between individuals and between nations which shall conduce to the advantage and to the happiness of both. Commerce between nations has the same essential character as commerce between individuals, or between parts of the same nation. Cannot two individuals make an interchange of commodities which shall prove beneficial to both, or in which the balance of trade shall be in favor of both? If not, the tailor and the shoe-maker, the farmer and the smith, have hitherto very much misunderstood their own interests. And with regard to the internal trade of a country, in which the same rule would apply as between nations, do we ever speak of such an intercourse as prejudicial to one side because it is useful to the other? Do we ever hear that, because the intercourse between New York and Albany is advantageous to one of those places, it must therefore be ruinous to the other?"

The framers of the Constitution understood the blessings of unrestricted commerce when they made inter State trade forever free. P. M. H.

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Dec. 13:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	289,146	258,510
Total receipts to date,	2,953,601	2,870,795
Exports for the week,	108,438	201,667
Total exports to date,	1,505,029	1,719,260
Stock at all U. S. ports,	1,187,789	842,745
Stock at all interior towns,	213,450	153,575
Stock at Liverpool,	533,000	537,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	273,000	322,000

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 14, 1883: Galveston, 406,500 bales; New Orleans 885,341; Mobile 168,154; Savannah 480,823; Charleston 307,891; Wilmington 70,768; Norfolk, 375,383; Baltimore, 14,447; New York, 30,275; Boston, 47,525; Providence, 236; Philadelphia, 5,725, West Point, 121,364; Brunswick, 6,445; Port Royal, 7,583; Pensacola, 15,998; City Point 1,885; Indianola, 7,230; total, 2,953,603.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,131,600 bales, of which 2,635,500 are American; against 2,782,432 and 2,191,232, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 155,044 bales; receipts from the plantations 304,932; crop in sight 3,676,273.

THE BUSINESS FAILURES throughout the United States and Canada, reported to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, number for last week 290; Canada and British provinces 25; making the total 315; as compared with 307 last week, made up of 263 failures in the United States and 44 in Canada. More than ¾ of the whole number occurred in western, southern and pacific States. In New York city the principal assignments are those of J. Rowland & Son, jobbers, hats; Chas. Fox's Sons & Co., hats; and J. P. Billups & Co., commission cotton.

FRANCE AND CHINA.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, of Dec. 15, says that he has reason to believe that China has submitted to the judgment of England a basis for an arrangement of the Tonquin question. It seems certain, he says, that despite all assertions to the contrary, there are no Chinese regulars at Bacninh or Sontay, and thus the taking of these places by the French could not constitute a *casus belli*.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Paris on Saturday, M. Ferry introduced a bill demanding a supplementary Tonquin credit of 20,000,000 francs for the first six months of 1884. The preamble of the bill states that the situation in Tonquin necessitates the dispatch of fresh re-enforcements; that Gen. Millot, late commandant of Paris, will be intrusted with the supreme command of the French troops on shore, with Gens. Negriere and De Lisle assisting. Admiral Courbet will resume the chief command of the naval forces. Urgency for the bill was voted.

It is stated that, owing to the revolution in Hue and the death of King Hiepperna, the government has ordered Admiral Courbet to remain upon the defensive until he is further re-enforced. An uneasy feeling is again apparent in Paris, owing to the silence of the government in regard to affairs in the East.

The Free Bridge Case.

[Special telegram to the OBSERVER.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 19, 1883.

In your Free Bridge case, Josiah Evans against Commissioners of Cumberland, the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment below from which Evans had appealed, and has denied the injunction prayed by Evans. The points of the decision as stated by Chief Justice Smith are as follows: It is only required that an approval be obtained from a majority of the qualified voters before contracting a debt for other than necessary expenses of the county, citing Railroad vs. Commissioners, 74 North Carolina Reports, 486. This court has no power to control the exercise of the power conferred by law upon the county authorities in determining what are necessary county expenses within the meaning of exception in article 7, section 7 of the State Constitution, citing Brodnax vs. Groom, 64 N. C., 244, and also Cromartie vs. Commissioners 67 N. C., 134. P. M. H.

The effect of this decision is that the county may issue the bonds in accordance with the act; and it only remains to be seen whether the bonds can be sold at par as the act requires.

OLD STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.—The Postmaster General has issued the following letter to postmasters.

"In consequence of the recent reduction in letter rate of postage, postmasters are directed to exchange for the public as applications may be made, three and six cent denominations. Postmasters are informed that under no circumstance must money be given in exchange for stamps or envelopes. Stamped envelopes will be exchanged at their full current rate. Stamped envelopes bearing printed cards and special requests, as well as ordinary stamped envelopes, are to be exchanged also. Stamped envelopes that bear printed addresses and stamps and envelopes of issues prior to 1861 must not be exchanged. Stamps received by postmasters in exchange must be held as part of their stock in hand until notified to return them to the department.

NEW YORK WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Loans decrease, $564,000; specie decrease, $191,200; legal tenders increase, $679,600; deposits decrease, $389,700; circulation decrease, $32,200; reserve increase, $585,825. The banks now hold $256,575 in excess of legal requirements.

THE WAYS OF THE PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.—Messrs. Hoskins, Stipe and Hardin, revenue officers, made a raid in Orange county last week, says the Greensboro *Patriot*, capturing six distilleries and several thousand gallons of beer.

Fayetteville National Bank,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 18, 1883.

Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 8th of January, 1884, at 11 o'clock A. M.

46 tJ10] WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders.

Smoker Sets.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

Jonesboro High School,

JONESBORO, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session begins January 13th, 1884. For information apply to

PROF. WILLIAM C. DOUB, Principal.

Dec 20, 1883 46 6t

The Rush Wharf for Rent.

ON TUESDAY, JANUARY FIRST, 1884, AT noon, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the undersigned will offer for rent, at auction to the highest bidder, the valuable property known as the Rush Wharf.

JNO. W. HINSDALE.

Dec. 20, 1883. 46-2t

UNION HOME SCHOOL.

FOR both sexes. Non Sectarian, Practical and Thorough in its work. Prepares for College or for Business Pursuits.

☞ Ample and Efficient Teaching Force in each Department. Special Advantages for Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

☞ Spring Term, 1884, will open 1st Monday in January.

☞ Catalogues, with full particulars, furnished on application to the Principal.

JOHN E. KELLY, A. M., Union Church, N. C.

☞ The Faculty of the University of North Carolina give certificate as follows:—"The Students from Union Home School have been marked by their thorough training, studious habits, and good moral character. We cheerfully commend the school."

Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA,

RICHMOND, VA.

President, Vice Presidents. Secretary.

S. B. PAUL. T. W. PEMBERTON, J. W. PEGRAM.

CHAS. L. TODD,

Assets over $500,000.

ISSUES Policies on Popular and Safe Life, Term and Endowment Plans.

Makes large and liberal loans to its Policyholders in North Carolina and is the *only* Company in the United States that *does*.

Policies non-forfeitable after three years, and losses payable sixty days after satisfactory proof of loss.

Has been working in North Carolina for thirteen years, with a record for fair dealing, liberality and integrity unquestioned.

Rates and terms fair and liberal. Examine for yourselves before insuring elsewhere.

W. S. COOK, District Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

Notice of Sale Under Mortgage.

BY virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by S. B. West to Hamlin Sons & Co., which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Cumberland, in Book "A", No. 4, pages, 69, 70 and 71, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: One Steam Saw Mill and outfit complete, with 20 H. P. Locomotive Boiler and Engine; and all Machinery necessary to first-class Steam Saw Mill is attached and claims to good condition.

The Mill is now located on the C. F. " R. R., near Fayetteville, on the Mile P. "

Place of Sale: On premises where M. 5 "

Time of Sale: January 17th, 1884. 10 "

Terms of Sale: Cash. 9.40 "

BOYKIN & FA 20.20 "

N. W. RAY, tendent

Attorney's 1tf

Dec 16, 1883.

Holiday Goods,

1883.

JEWELRY SET WITH

DIAMONDS,
EMERALD,
SAPHIRE,
TURCOISE,
TIGER EYES, &c.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

Also, a fresh supply of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S CUTLERY CASES,

in Silk, Plush, Leather, &c.

Dec 20, 1883. 46tf

Just Received

BY Express a fresh supply of Plated Ware, new in design.

Our stock is replenished as rapidly as it is depleted.

We ask attention this week to the finest line of

GENUINE SEAL SKIN,
GENUINE ALLIGATOR SKIN,
GENUINE RUSSIA LEATHER
POCKET BOOKS,
CIGAR CASES,
CIGARETTE CASES,
MATCH CASES.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

Dec 20, 1883 46tf

CHRISTMAS

1883.

Our stock having become somewhat broken since our Fall opening, and having determined to carry a larger and more varied stock of goods in our line than any house in this city and one which shall be excelled by no house in the State,

We beg to announce that we have just received and will continue to receive direct from the manufacturers and importers large invoices of goods attractive in

Design,

Quality

AND

Price,

bought specially for the

Holidays.

Our efforts to maintain in this city an Establishment strictly first-class in every respect having received such general and substantial recognition, we are encouraged to make still greater efforts to add to the attractiveness of our House; and, during Christmas week—before then if possible—we promise to make such a display, we venture to say, as has never been seen in this market, or, we believe, in the State.

A cordial invitation is extended to every one to examine our goods; and we desire to impress upon all who accept the invitation that no obligation to purchase is incurred thereby

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

Dec. 13, 1883. 45tf

CALL AND SEE

THE

CHRISTMAS GOODS

AT

J. A. PEMBERTON, JR'S.

Dec 6, 1883 44tf

Executor's Notice.

[illegible] this day qualified as [illegible] Ray, Sr., deceased, [illegible] claims to [illegible] Sale.

The only [illegible] superior exclusively its own work. conducted this business for over thirty We use good oak-tanned leather. Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

New Store and New Goods

AT

THE RED SIGN,

NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.

Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gift Boxes, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN'S SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE Paris in 1878, and for the last three years the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most eminent physicians in preference to ALL other BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Agt.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46t

NOTICE.

ON and after the first day of January, 1884, undersigned will discontinue the sale of Merchandise on their own account, but will still sell for all kinds of goods carefully, when purchased with money, or produce in hand, or an equivalent by an arrangement previously made.

They will sell Merchandise and Country Produce, as well as buy, for a commission of 5 per cent. They will buy, at all times, Cotton and Naval Stores consigned or brought to them, making no charge on consignments, paying the highest market prices; and will also advance liberally on Cotton stored with them, subject to reasonable storage and insurance charges, at 8 per cent. interest.

They respectfully ask all who have unsettled accounts on their books to call and pay, or close by satisfactory notes.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, Dec 20, 1883 46-3m

Holiday Goods.

1883.

RECEIVED AND RECEIVING, NOVELties in French Goods for dressing Christmas cakes, fine French Candies.

Smyrna Figs in Willow Baskets,
L. L. Raisins, Ondara Raisins,
Plain Layer Raisins, Leghorn Citron,
Chylong Ginger.
All crop of 1883, and exceptionally fine.

JELLIES,

In Wine-glass, Tumblers, Cabinets, and beautiful Majolica; Sugar-Bowls and Cream Pitchers.

The only house in the city offering the celebrated Dundee Jams, Jellies and Marmalade from the preserving establishment of Messrs. Keiller & Co., Dundee, Scotland.

CRACKERS AND CAKES,

From the best known factories.

Cream, Soda,
Butter, Scotch,
Ginger Snaps, and
Assorted Cakes,
Cocoanut bars,
Vanilla Snaps,
Honey Fingers, etc.

Try powdered Crackers for frying oysters, cutlets, &c.

BUTTER.

The finest Gilt Edge, in 3-lb. Cans and Tubs.

Smoked Beef and Pig Beef,
Potted meats and game,
Sardines, Salmon,
Lobsters, Oysters,
Pickles, Chow Chow,
Crimson Cluster Tomatoes,
White and Yellow Heath Cling Peaches,
Bahama Pineapple,
Cherokee Corn,
Home Valley Apples,
Okra and Tomatoes,
Green Peas,
Lea and Perrine's Worcestershire Sauce,
Anncar do. do.
Piccadilly do.
Selected Queen Olives,
Bertrand Freres' Olive Oil.

Finest Basket-fired Green and Black Teas.
Coffees, Green, Roasted and Ground, of the best qualities.
Spices, whole and ground, selected for their purity.
Flavoring Extracts and Cox's, Cooper's and Chalmer's Gelatine.
Choice brands of Cigars, including the L. Q. C. L.; Cigarettes and Tobacco of all grades. Try the Cloth of Gold, finest in the market.

CHEESE.

English Dairy,
Pineapple, and
Tarbell's Full Cream,
Factory Cream.
Florida and Jamica Oranges and Lemons.
Apples, Potatoes, Onions, &c.,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Dec 13. 45 tf

Commissioners' Notice.

THE Board will receive and consider at their regular meeting on the first Monday in January, 1884, bids for the rent of the Poor House Farm, the rent to be paid in money; also applications for Superintendent to care for the inmates of the Poor House will be received—County to furnish supplies. H. C. FISHER, Clerk.

Dec 6, 1883 44-3

FOR SALE.

THE property known as the Clarendon Mills on Blount's Creek, Fayetteville. This valuable property comprises about 6½ acres of land, with dam and two large buildings, besides offices, stables, &c. There is 20 feet fall—about 40 horse power on three turbine wheels. The property comprises Saw and Planing Mills, Grist Mill, Wool Cards and Cotton Gin, all in good order. Terms easy. Apply to

T. C. OAKMAN, Hope Mills.

Nov 29, 1883 43-3m

A Teacher Wanted.

A MALE TEACHER for the Third Grade in Fayetteville Graded School.

Good references will be required as to character and competency.

Address for information as to salary, &c.,

CHAS. HAIGH, Pres't,
or B. E. SEDBERRY, Ch'n Ex. Com.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

I Am Now Opening

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 20, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. HUSKE—Annual Meeting.
A. R. WILLIAMS & Co—Notice.
B. E. SEDBERRY—Garden Seeds.
ROYKIN & FAISON—Notice of Sale.
S. C. RANKIN & Co—Consolidation.
W. L. HAWLEY—Executors' Notice.
W. J. McDONALD, JR—Just Received.
JOHN E. KELLY—Union Home School.
W. PRIOR & SON—A Card to the Ladies.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Holiday Goods.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Great Reduction.
M. A. DAUPHIN—Louisiana State Lottery.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Plated Ware, &c.
R. T. SCANLIN—New Store and New Goods.
W. J. SUTTON—To the Voters of N. C., &c.
W. S. COOK—Life Insurance Company of Va.
HENRY R. NOVITZKY—Fine Winter Clothing.
PROF. WM. C. DOUB—Jonesboro High School.
JNO. W. HINSDALE—The Rush Wharf for Rent.

ABOUT TOWN.

TWENTY-FOUR MILES THIS SIDE OF GREENSBORO.—The C. F. & Y. V. Railway track is now laid to Rocky River, 24 miles from Greensboro.

SUDDEN DEATH.—One morning last week Mrs. Wesley McIver, living near Sanford, arose in her usual good health and by 9 o'clock was dead. Congestion of the lungs is said to have been the cause of her death.

PERSONAL.—Messrs. S. C. Rankin & Co. have moved their place of business from their old stand on Person St., and have united with Messrs. A. E. Rankin & Co. There the Captain will be found, and will be glad to see his many old friends.

IMPROVEMENTS.—In mentioning the newly painted stores on Person st. last week, we carelessly omitted the one now occupied by Mr. B. E. Sedberry. We wish Mr. Sedberry was in his new store on the corner—the most attractive building in town. When he moves there, it will not be easy to forget him.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT WILLIAMS HALL.—Some of our best performers—musical and dramatic—propose to give an entertainment at Williams Hall on Friday night (21st inst.) They promise something entirely new, and ask such a full house as Fayetteville only knows how to give.

The entertainment will be given in behalf of the Ladies' Benevolent Association; and is to be what is called a "Dickens Party," in which will be represented many of the various characters to be found in the works of the inimitable author.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday afternoon last at the Methodist Church, by Rev. Jno. R. Brooks, Rev. Jno. H. Hall to Miss Ida, youngest daughter of W. H. Holland, Esq. Attendants Mr. John Steele with Miss Lula Brooks.

Also, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske, Miss Lizzie, eldest daughter of J. H. Roberts, Esq., to Mr. Geo. A. Malloy, of Cheraw, S. C. Both these newly married pairs left on the afternoon train for their respective homes—Pekin, N. C., and Cheraw, S. C. We wish these happy couples much joy and continued peace and happiness.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.—We are glad to see that the Atlantic Road from Morehead City to Goldsboro has been leased to Maj. Jno. Gatling and his Syndicate, and that they are to build the road to Fayetteville in four years. This is another good stroke for us. We have but little doubt that this road will be extended to Fayetteville, and, if so, it will just as surely be extended to Charlotte. We believe the leasing syndicate is considered a very strong one, and we doubt not their good intentions. Four railroads to Fayetteville in less than five years, is not bad.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—We learn that one night last week some cowardly fellow or fellows attempted to set fire to the house now occupied by Mr. Robt. Johnson in lower Fayetteville. When the fire was discovered by Mr. Johnson's wife, it had just commenced burning the floor and inside of the weather boarding. He found under the house on a sill a tin basin filled with inflammable matter, such as lightwood splinters and cotton fabrics saturated with spirits turpentine. It was a fortunate thing that Mr. Johnson was able to extinguish the fire; had he been a few minutes later there would have been in all probability another house in ashes. This kind of devilry is of the worst, and we trust the culprit will be discovered and brought to justice.

FAYETTEVILLE REAL ESTATE.—Last spring when real estate "boomed" here so suddenly, some of our more careful citizens thought there was no just foundation for the rise—it was so great and sudden. But now, we are rejoiced to say, it proves to have been but the precursor of even greater enhancement of values, as is manifest from the sale of property at auction which took place on Thursday last. The prices paid for the property sold on that day were most satisfactory, and in some instances very surprising. It is evident that there is money here seeking investment at high figures. This means more buildings, and handsome ones among them. We certainly are in a progressive state. The outlook is a bright one. Let us keep the ball rolling.

FAYETTEVILLE GRADED SCHOOL.—It gives us much pleasure to be able to state such facts concerning the Graded School of Fayetteville as the following:

Pupils have gone from this school to some of the first institutions for the instruction of young ladies in the country, such as Mt. Vernon Institute, Baltimore; Burlington Seminary, New Jersey; Augusta Female Seminary, Staunton, Va.; Peace Institute, Raleigh, N. C.; Misses Nash and Collock, Hillsboro, N. C.; and Greensboro Female Seminary. All of these institutions of learning rank high, and Prof. Graham takes much pride in stating that he has letters from the managers of all of them saying that his scholars have entered their schools with an extraordinary thoroughness of preparation. Most of these young ladies have taken the first medal. Prof. Graham also brags on that one of his scholars who is now in the Durham Graded School. She stands first on the roll of honor there. Such facts are indeed encouraging, and go [illegible] man has always claimed [illegible] in these Eastern [illegible] service to every young man is, don't come East." I think the life is demoralizing too to *women* as well as men. The arrival and departure of the mails

GLENN—PEMBERTON.—On Wednesday after noon at the residence of Col. J. A. Pemberton, his daughter, Miss Mary, was married to Mr E T B Glenn, of the C F & Y V R R. Rev Dr J C Huske performed the ceremony. The marriage was to have taken place at St John's Church, but the brides health not permitting, Drs Haigh and McNeill advised that the ceremony be performed at home.

On Tuesday evening the bridal party, consisting of Mr Frank Broadnax and Miss Pinkie Pemberton, Mr J C Huske, Jr, and Miss Lavine Haywood, Mr Chas L Campbell and Miss Janie Kyle, Mr R M Prior and Miss Julia Deming and Mr Alex Campbell and Miss Marion Freeman; Messrs Jno R Myrover, B R Huske, W C McDuffie, Jr, and Jno B Broadfoot, ushers; and a few of the bride's relatives and intimate friends, together with the mother of the groom—assembled at Col Pemberton's home and there enjoyed the pleasure of a handsome reception. The bride received many beautiful and useful presents, and it is said that her *trosseau* is very elegant indeed. Mr Glenn and his bride expect to visit his relatives as soon as her health permits, which will probably be in a day or two. The whole community joins us in wishing them a long life of usefulness and happiness.

NEW POST OFFICE.—We see from a letter to the Raleigh *News and Observer* from Washington, that Representatives Vance and Green have introduced bills in the House for the erection of public buildings at Asheville and Fayetteville. This means that our Congressman is trying to get a new Post Office for us, and we hope he will succeed. We believe he has more than the average influence of the new members of the House. Col. Green is a home man, and will do all in his power for us. A new Post Office would look well.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—A FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At a regular meeting of the Eagle Bucket Company, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

A. H. Watson, Foreman.
W. E. Smith, First Assistant.
Henry Plummer, Second Assistant.
J. W. Dodd, Secretary.
Thomas Maultsby, Treasurer.
Stephen R. Russell, Lampman.

This company, recently the Independent Bucket Company and now re-organized, has, we are glad to learn, 25 active members. We are rejoiced to note this evidence of interest in the subject of the town's defence against fire. Let the good work go on until we have a steam fire engine, and a thoroughly equipped fire department. An effort properly made to secure subscriptions from our property owners for this purpose would not fail of success.

FAYETTEVILLE HOSPITAL.—At an informal meeting of a portion of the ladies of Fayetteville for the purpose of taking initiatory steps for the establishment of a public Hospital in Fayetteville, the undersigned were appointed a committee to publish an invitation to the citizens of Fayetteville and the vicinity to meet at Mrs. McNeill's Music Room on Thursday the 3d of Jan'y, 1884, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the formation of a Hospital Association:

Mrs. James McNeill, Mrs. N. H. Cohen, Mrs. W. B. Wright, Mrs. E. L. Pemberton, Mrs. Lucy Carver, Mrs. T. S. Lutterloh, Mrs. Monaghan, Mrs. W. J. Tolar, Mrs. T. D. Haigh, Mrs. Geo. Brandt.

At the request of the ladies we join them in the above call, heartily endorsing the object of the Association: [Signed.]

A. H. Watson, J. D. Williams, E. T. McKethan, R. P. Baxton, F. R. Rose, B. E. Sedberry, Walter Watson, Z. B. Newton, (per T. D H.,) Dr. H. T. Ivy, G. Rosenthal, Geo. Brandt and J. H. Monaghan.

IMPROVED RIVER NAVIGATION—ECONOMICAL WORK—EFFICIENT OFFICERS.—The last session of Congress appropriated $50,000 for the improvement of the Cape Fear River. Capt. W. H. James, a tried and faithful engineer as well as an accomplished gentleman, was placed in immediate charge of the work on the Cape Fear and other works in this State. The work at and near Fayetteville is now nearing completion. Opposite the wharves have been placed three jetties, two at Spring Hill, and others further down the river. The timber used is of the best quality, is selected with great care, and is placed in position by the aid of the most powerful machinery known. These jetties have narrowed the channel, and the strong current caused thereby will keep the river bottom free of obstructions that have caused the Captains of our river steamers to think hard words in pulling over the shoals at low water. This we believe is the opinion of the captains of the steamers—at least of those we have conversed with on the subject. The officers in charge evidently have had an eye to economy in their expenditures, as the outlay includes the building of the steamer *Gen. Wright;* the hoisting apparatus and pile driver, each having powerful engines; the work on the lower Cape Cape Fear, and between this town and Wilmington—and we are informed there is yet in hand of the appropriation over $20,000. Capt. Mercur deserves all that we have heard said of his ability as an engineer, and as an officer of fine executive qualities; and that Capt. James seems well pleased with his work is guarantee that it has been well done, and will be of great benefit to this town. The low water next summer will test the work done.

The maps of the survey from Wilmington to Fayetteville, as shown to the writer by Capt. James, are beautiful specimens of the draftsman's skill, and, we were gratified to learn, were executed by young Mr. Satchwell, a native of this State, who has had the benefit of Capt. James's instruction for some time past.

We alluded to a pleasant trip down the river on the steamer *Gen Wright* to view the works, in a previous issue of the OBSERVER, but neglected to acknowledge the courtesy of the Messrs. Flowers, who have greatly aided the officer in charge in expediting his work.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—Gilbert Bass; C L Beauman; Jeff D Bruton.
C—W E Curreat; Hattee Chance; Lina Calhoun.
D—Addalde Dudley; W J Darden.
E—J H Ellis.
H—H D Hawley; Rainey Hall.
J—Jackson & Fox.
L—J H Lewes; Henry Leavey.
M—J D Monroe.
N—Georgianna Neal.
R—Addie Reynolds; Mary Jane Reeprads; Ben Robins.
S—Frances Stricklan; P L Saulter.
T—B D Tew [illegible] and [illegible]
W—S [illegible]t each one in succession. I [illegible]ster more gravely than ever, "and Moses told them to be sure to put *all* their cattle into lamp chimneys." I looked up and saw three or four heads ducked under the table, and also that they were punching each other in the side, saying, "te-he-he", lamp-chimney." It then dawned upon me that I was teaching them the biggest Webpla[illegible] The ga[illegible] picked up[illegible] them to us duly authenticated on or be[illegible]bower, ace[illegible]cember 20th, 1884, or this notice will be pass, thinkin[illegible]in bar of recovery. All persons indebted nent, a burly [illegible]state must make immediate settlement. he lost his do[illegible] W. L. HAWLEY, ed "Grant's Pa[illegible] McKAY McKINNON, [illegible]83 Executors. 46-6t

MARRIED.

OTWELL—HODGIN—By W. S. Coffin, Esq., at his residence in Sampson county, on the 9th of December, ELBREG M. OTWELL to Miss BELLE F. HODGIN, all of Sampson.

BRANCH—AVERA—At the residence of the bride, in Wake county, on Thursday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. Johnson Olive, Mr. R. C. BRANCH and Miss SALLIE AVERA.

MCKAY—MCKAY—In Harnett county, Dec. 12, 1883, by the Rev. Dr. McKay, Mr. S. P. McKAY and Miss MAGGIE, eldest daughter of W. B. McKay, Esq.

LOCKAMY—PATTERSON—In Quewhiffle Township, on September 27th, Mr. J. LOCKAMY, of Cumberland county, to Miss MARY C. PATTERSON, of Guilford—D. A. Johnson, Esq., officiating.

DIED.

MCNEILL—On Haymount, on Monday, Dec. 17, MARY SHEPHERD, infant daughter of Geo. P. and Mary S. McNeill.

JOLLY—At the residence of her husband, in Raleigh, Dec. 14, Mrs. GEO. W. JOLLY, aged 27 years.

HOGAN—Suddenly, at his residence in Chapel Hill, WILLIAM HOGAN, aged 73.

GILES—In Wilmington, on the 13th inst., of typhoid fever, ALMERIA RESTON, daughter of Clayton and Mary A. Giles, aged 10 years and 5 months.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Merry, Merry Christmas Time.

The joyous Holiday season brings to mind the elegant gifts presented in the city of New Orleans on November 13th, by the 162d Grand Monthly Distribution of The Louisiana State Lottery, under the sole care and management of Gen's. G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., when over $265,000 were scattered broadcast. The same thing will take place again Tuesday, Jan'y 8, 1884, the full particulars of which can be had from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Ticket No. 68,589 drew the capital prize $75,000, sold in fifths at $1 each—one held by Mr. M. A. Sacerdote, No. 50 St. Louis St., New Orleans; another by Mr. N. B. Phelps, a clerk in the City Treasurer's office at New Orleans, La.; the others decline publication. No 65,718 drew the second capital $25,000, also sold in fifths at $1 each—one collected through Bank of Madison, at Jackson, Tenn.; another by a party in Malden, W. Va. The third capital prize $10,000 was won by No. 46,200, sold in fifths also, two of which were collected by the N. O. National Bank. The fourth capital prizes, of $6,000 each, were won by tickets No. 14,898, and 33,709, sold in fifths also, to Robert Alexander, collected through Messrs. Lockwood & Co., San Antonio, Texas; C. C. Faut, Madison C. H., Va., collected through State Bank, Richmond, Va., and so on to the end of the intermingle chapter, among the many other participants in the Pactolean stream of wealth.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR SHRINER'S Indian Vermifuge, and if he fails to supply you, address the Proprietor, David E. Foutz, Baltimore, Md.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY WILL CURE YOU AND FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	75@80
Hog Round,	10@11	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@16	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	9@10
Sides,	8½@9½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	18@00	Swedes,	6@7
S'coulders,	8½@9	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10½@11½	North Carolina,	11½@13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.50
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	14@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.25@2.00
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	20@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@
N. C. Fam.	$5.00@0.00	Granulated,	11@12¼
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	60@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.00
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	29@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	95@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 18—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 31½ cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 100 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.15 for Strained and $1.20 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.50 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

TIMBER—P M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

SEDBERRY
ALWAYS ON TIME.

THE unprecedented demand last year for BUIST'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS has caused him to order the largest supply ever brought to this market.

A full supply just received.

Remember his motto—NEW and FRESH or NONE.

Dec 20, 1883. 46tf

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of S. T. Hawley, deceased, hereby give notice to persons having claims against the Estate to present them to us duly authenticated on or before December 20th, 1884, or this notice will be in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said estate must make immediate settlement.

W. L. HAWLEY,
McKAY McKINNON,
Executors.
Dec 20, 1883. 46-6t

FRANK W. THORNTON.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES
OF
Christmas and Holiday Goods.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Dec 20, 1883 1t

Fine Winter Clothing
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY'S BALANCE OF FINE WINTER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR FINE TRADE, CLOSING OUT AT

Positively Reduced Prices.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C
Dec 20, 1883 36tf

A Card to the Ladies.

IN consequence of the rush of business, it has been impossible for us to remember the ladies who have applied for the autumn flowers with which our store is decorated. The number who have applied being largely in excess of the quantity of flowers, we shall adopt a plan—impartial to those who wish them—and ask that they will oblige us by sending or leaving their names at our store. W. PRIOR & SON.
Dec 20, 1883 46tf

CONSOLIDATION
OF
S. C. RANKIN & CO.
AND
A. E. RANKIN & CO.

HAVING removed from our old stand on Person Street, and having consolidated with A. E. Rankin & Co. at their stand on Market Square and Gillespie Street, we will be pleased to see all of our customers at our new place of business. We flatter ourselves that we shall be better able to serve you from our enlarged and varied stock, and shall always endeavor to make it to your interest to give us a call before making your purchases.

Thanking all of our customers for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business and fair dealing to merit your continued favors.

S. C. RANKIN & CO.
Dec 20, 1883 46 3t

"LITTLE BILL"
[McDONALD]

HAS just received a fresh supply of Imported Goods in his line, embraced in which may be found,

Younger's Scotch Ale, St. Ann's Brewery,
Cantwell & Cochran Ginger Ale,
Meder Swan Gin,
Otard-Dupuy French Brandy,
Jamaica Rum, &c.

Compounded, Blended and Straight Rye Whiskies—copper distilled.

A full line of North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskies.

The Jobbing Trade are asked to inspect my Cigars and Tobacco, which are offered at a small advance on manufacturers' prices.

A complete stock of Tobacconist supplies on hand at all times.

WM. J. McDONALD, JR.
Dec 20, 1883. 1t

☞CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **January 8, 1884—164th** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6,000	12,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6 750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Dec 20, 1883. 46-4t

To the Voters of North Carolina—Especially to the People of Bladen and the Cape Fear Section.

I have purposely delayed exposing the so-called Democratic Commissioners of Bladen County, till my anger had become cool, and my proofs conclusive.

I shall make a plain statement, and facts, not assertions, shall be presented.

I am promoted by a sense of self respect, and not animated by passion. Among my objects is the hope, that oppression to others may be avoided, while my wrongs are fresh in public memory.

Regardless of politics, and without reference to the man, I am confident, that one and all will condemn, personally and officially, a Board of Commissioners, whose proceedings on the first Monday in December were never equalled for oppression, even by the far famed "Courts" under Spanish inquisitions, or the dreaded and dreadful tragedies enacted in the "Star Chamber" of English tyranny.

The facts are as follows: The Commissioners of Bladen County sued me at Spring Term, 1883, of Bladen Superior Court, and the cause was referred, under the Code, to Maj. D. G. McRae, of Fayetteville. *Before* he had made his report, and *before* the Tax Books for 1883 were due, the "Board" appointed a Tax Collector. *Before* said suit was terminated, and *before* the Tax Books were ready for delivery, I paid, not only the amount justly due, but the sum claimed, for which I have receipts from the County Treasurer. I then demanded the Books, but they were given to L. J. Hall, the improperly appointed Tax Collector. This was in September and early in October. Right here, let me say, a few hundreds of dollars of "Purchase Taxes" had been collected by me; and I asked the County Treasurer if he demanded them. He said my report of them would not be due till the first Monday in December, and they would not, by universal custom in this County, be payable till January and February following.

A few days before the December meeting, W. J. Parker, Chairman of the "Board," informed me, that, at said meeting, I would be required to make full bond as Sheriff and Tax Collector, notwithstanding L. J. Hall was Tax Collector, and had the Books for 1883, *and* notwithstanding no other Tax Books would be due or placed in any one's possession till *September*, 1884, nearly a year hence. The Chairman further announced to me, that Mrs. J. T. Council, a registered free-trader, whom for years this same "Board" had accepted as one of my sureties to the amount of fourteen thousand dollars, would not be "good" with him, at least, at the December meeting. Seeing that it was prejudged, that my office should, law or no law, right or wrong, be taken from me, I, in order to show my status with friends, though not expecting justice, decided to tender all the bonds, I thought, that, *possibly*, even the "Board" would not refuse bonds, that were not only safe, but better than I, or any other official in this County, ever tendered before. I, therefore, on Monday, 3d of December, 1883, offered to the august "Board" the following bonds:

Process bond for $5,000 with J. A. Sutton, J. D. Gilliam, Evan Johnson and L. W. McCall as sureties, all property holders in Bladen, and who justified for $6,000. This was the same bond which had been accepted at their previous "bond meeting," by the same "Board," and under which I had acted for twelve months as Sheriff with no complaint that said bond was not amply good. It even was stronger by one name and by $1,000, than any former bond, being signed by L. W. McCall (for $1,000) whose signature did not appear on my former bond. I had the judicial action of the "Board," on the former occasion, with no complaint on their part, in the interim, to believe *this* bond would be accepted. It was suggested by the "Board" that two of the sureties were under mortgage. Admitted. But the *same* two sureties were under mortgages, when they were taken before. I also offered to strengthen it, if necessary.

Bond for State taxes for $12,000 (over double the actual amount of taxes to be collected) with the following sureties, all property holders in Bladen, was offered: Luther Cromartie (my late Democratic opponent before the people in November, 1882); F. J. Anders, R. J. McEwin (the late Democratic candidate for the Legislature); H. C. McCollum, James Johnson, D. W Thompson, Wm. Sherman, H. H. Pridgen and J. K. Melvin. All these gentlemen, but one, are Democrats, and they justified (swore on the Holy Bible) to the amount of $14,000.

Bond for county, poor and school taxes for $23,000 (over double the amount to be collected), with the following sureties, who *justified* (swore on a Bible they were worth) to the amount opposite their names:

Luther Cromartie	$ 2,000
Archie Smith	3,000
Rev. W. S. Melvin	1,000
Robert Smith	1,000
Robert Lee	1,000
Capt. T. J. Green, of stmr. North State	4,500
Capt. W. A. Robeson, of stmr. Wave	5,000
Capt. J. B. Smith, of Fayetteville, who did not justify, but signed	
Capt. J. D. Robeson, of stmr. Wave	2,000
Gen. Allen G. Brady, of Fayetteville, N. C.	50,000
Total amount justified	$69,500

The certificate, under official seal of T. S. Lutterloh, C. S. C. of Cumberland county, accompanied this bond, saying Gen. A. G. Brady owned very large real and personal property in Cumberland, and his justification for $50,000 was much less than his worth. A. Overbaugh, of Fayetteville, also signed a certificate stating Gen. A. G. Brady was a man of very considerable wealth, owning valuable real and personal property in Cumberland county, and that he was a large depositor and stockholder in the People's National Bank of Fayetteville. Mr. Overbaugh signed the certificate as a Director of the said People's Bank. These bonds were rejected *as a whole* by the "Board," the members refusing to consider them separately. The chairman of the "Caucus Committee," Bro. G. W. Jones, stated "they regarded this last bond (the strongest ever offered in this county) as worth about $3,000," though it was signed and justified for $69,500 by the above named gentlemen.

My attorney asked the "Board" to give him reasonable time, even if they did believe so many honorable gentlemen would (or had) perjure themselves by their justifications to bonds, to convince the "Board," beyond all doubt, by legal testimony, of the perfect solvency of my bonds. The "Board" said they would consider the matter till next day, and give him notice, before they acted. Next day (ah, that memorable next day!), about ten minutes after the "Board" had met, my attorney was handed a note from the Clerk of the "Board," saying "The Board, in case of Sheriff Sutton, have declared the Sheriff's office vacant." This was the promised *notice*. This was the closing scene in Act V. of the tragedy so long in process of completion by the "Board" and their gang, immediately, Lucien J. Hall, the pet Tax Collector of the "Board," was elected Sheriff *and time allowed him to tender his bond.*

For proof of all I have said I refer to:

The minutes of the "Board."

I refer to:

J. W. Purdie, a member of the "Board."

I, also, wish to state that Mr. J. W. Purdie, one of the members of the "Board," was not a party to the outrage perpetrated on me; and I bear willing testimony to his high character and standing in Bladen, where he is greatly esteemed, and in the State, where he is universally respected. I, also, take great pleasure in saying a very great majority of Democrats in Bladen, gentlemen of character, means and influence, condemn the action of a "Board" which *misrepresents* the Democratic party.

As a matter of information, I will give you the names of the members of the "Board," in order that their praises may be heralded in history; and preserved in tradition and in song:

1. W. J. Parker, my personal enemy.
2. G. W. Jones, my personal enemy.
3. M. N. Tatom, my personal enemy.
4. D. G. Robeson, not exactly understood.
5. J. W. Purdie, a gentleman.

The conduct of the "Board" (the "famous four") has injured my private business; and, perhaps such was the intention. However, I am a young man in good health, at least solvent, used to hard work, and accustomed to persecution, since my official life began with the "Board;" and the public need have no complaints of the sacrifices that I make in order to protect my friends. I am done. With an impartial public I leave my cause.

W. J. SUTTON,
Sheriff of Bladen County.
Dec. 23, 1883. 1t

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AT
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

ELEGANT UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS.
HANDSOME ORGANS.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC BOXES.
LADIES' WORK BOXES, playing two tunes when opened.
FINE GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, &c.
PLAQUES, PANELS, PINCUSHIONS AND THEMOMETERS, beautifully hand-painted.

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS:

CROWING COCKS, SINGING TOPS,
TOOTING HORNS, TWANGING FIDDLES,
ROLLING DRUMS, JINGLING RATTLES,
&c. &c. &c.
BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS for every one.
HANDSOME CALENDARS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Fayetteville, Dec. 13, 1883. 45tf

Bargains! Bargains!!
In Millinery Goods to Close Out Stock.

We need more room, hence our desire to close out for *CASH* at reduced prices for twenty days. Call early and secure bargains in

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, PLUMES, PLUSHES, SILKS, SATIN, VELVETS, &c.

We have handsome Flannels, Ladies' Merino Vests, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Fichues, Lace and Linen Collars, Birds, Tips, Infants' Cloaks, Saques, Hoods, &c.

We will have a new supply of BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, CHRISTMAS CARDS, &c., soon.

Also, a **5** and **10** cent counter of useful articles. Call early and often at No. 17.

MRS. DYE.
Fayetteville, Nov 29, 1883. 43tf

E. T. McKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE.
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 2, 1883. 1-1y

Christmas! Christmas!!
AT THE
Fayetteville Bookstore.

COME and see the beautiful array of Goods suitable for presents. Among which are a full line of these elegant Floral Series—illuminated and fringed.

Dore's Bible Gallery.

Dore's Purgatory and Paradise—elegant books

Complete Sets of Scott's, Dicken's, Bulwer's and Irving's Works.

A full line of Poetical Works—different in style and price.

Books for Boys and Girls, and an endless lot of Toy and other Books for the little ones.

Frames, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel—beautiful to look at, in Plush, Velvet, &c.

Handkerchief Satchels, Odor Cases, Toilet Sets, Autograph and Photograph Albums, of all styles.

Backgammon, Chess, Dominos, Parchesi and many new games; in fact games of all kinds for old and young.

Paints in Oil and Water Colors, Panels, Plaques, &c., for painting. And not least among our extensive stock, a large and handsome lot of Christmas and New Year's Cards.

I respectfully invite one and all to come and take a look, as it is impossible to give even a feint idea of my stock. It is no trouble to show Goods, and if there be anything wanted and not in stock, I will gladly order it in time for Christmas.

G. H. HAIGH.
Dec 6, 1883 44tf

BIGGEST AND BEST
Christmas Presents
AT
Tillinghast's
CROCKERY STORE,
For a Little Money.

CHINA TEA SETS, FANCY CHINA AND Majolica, Cologne Sets, Vases, Fine Lamps, *very cheap;* Tool Chests, Locomotives and Trains, Doll Carriages, Hobby Horses, Horse Rockers for very little folks; Toy Wagons, Carts and Chairs, Doll Houses and Furniture, Work Boxes and Writing Desks. Particular attention called to my own Patent Iron-fastened Boy's Wagons. Many nice and useful things suitable for presents. *Prices to suit the times.*

Dec. 12. 45-2t

VERY BEST
BUTTER AND FLOUR.
GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

WINE.

OLD SCUPPERNONG WINE of superior quality for sale in any quantity not less than one gallon. Orders left at the store of D. H. Ray & Co. or sent by mail will receive prompt attention.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
Fayetteville, Dec 6, 1883. 44-3t

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work. General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Aug. 30, 1883. 9-6m

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of a mortgage dated May 5th, 1880, made by N. T. Gibson and wife Harriet to Arch'd A. Malloy and wife Margaret Jane, and registered in Book R, No. 3, page 511, of the office of Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville on the 7th of January A. D. 1884, two tracts of Land lying in Cumberland County, one containing 260 acres, and one containing 100 acres, particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy the debts therein referred to. Terms of sale will be cash. For further information apply to the undersigned.

ARCH'D A. MALLOY
and wife Marg't J., Morgagees.
Laurel Hill, Richmond Co., N. C., Nov. 22, 1883. 42-tJ7

McLEAN & ROBINSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington, N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville

Southern Agriculture.

We hear and read so much of progress in various lines of manufacturing, mining, lumbering, etc., in the South that we are apt to forget or overlook the tremendous progress this section has made in agriculture in the last ten or twelve years. Last years' cotton crop was 7,000,000 bales, the largest yet recorded. But the cotton crop is not more than a fourth in value of our agricultural products. Every year we draw less and less on the North for food supplies. A few years ago the southerner rarely tasted fine fruit, berries, grapes, except as they were brought from the North, at an appalling cost. Now Tennessee alone sells millions of dollars worth of peaches, berries, grapes, fine beeves, spring lambs and other luscious food to Cincinnati, Chicago, New York, Baltimore and other northern centres of consumption. From the vicinity of Chattanooga about $150,000 worth of fruits and berries were sent North during the past spring and summer, and the season was none of the best. The local grain trade of Chattanooga has grown from a few thousand bushels just after the war, to over a round million bushels in 1883, while the foreign grain trade has almost disappeared. A few years ago a thousand of mules and horses were shipped to the cotton belt from Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and other northern States. This trade has almost ceased. In a word the South, in the matter of food-supplies and stock, is practically independent. What our farmers, fruiters, gardeners and stock breeders sell will fully pay for all the section buys from beyond its borders, excepting, of course, dry goods and small groceries. Discussing this topic the *Courier-Journal* closes an admirably expressed article as follows:

The fine profits made by the tobacco-raisers in Kentucky, stock-raisers in Tennessee and elsewhere, by the orange-growers in Florida, fruit-growers in Georgia, and the truck-farmers all over the South indicate in an unmistakable manner the value of a diversified agriculture, a diversification which comes in obedience to natural laws, and which increases rather than impairs the value of the great leading staples.

Another change is taking place in the South little noted by superficial observers: It is the increase in the numbers of northern farmers who are coming South, attracted by the cheap lands. The foreign immigrants prefer the North and West, knowing little of the South. This makes a greater demand for land there and advances the price. A northern farmer understands he can sell his farm for fifty or seventy-five dollars, go South where the climate is more genial, and buy ten acres for one. This tendency is each year becoming more marked, and in this way the Southern States get their proportions of the immigration wave. It is a change the full value of which is appreciated only by those who have had some cause to study it. The effect in the South is marked. These northern farmers have most systematic and industrious habits; they are familiar with the very best agricultural methods; they are used to labor saving machinery. Knowing nothing of cotton, they at first turn their attention to other crops with advantage to themselves and their neighbors. It is a new and important element in our growth. They are quick to learn, and in a short time adapt themselves to their surroundings and learn to know what is best adapted to the soil of their own farms.

These are some of the changes taking place in Southern agriculture, and they promise even greater changes in the future. They furnish the very best guarantee of the continued prosperity of this section. All material wealth rests on agriculture. Commerce, mining and manufacture are well enough in their own good time, but to know unmistakably what are the promises for the future, we must study the condition of the agricultural classes, and understand their methods and tendencies.—*Chattanooga Tradesman.*

CULTIVATION OF SMALL GRAINS.—In this country the small grains, such as wheat, oats, rye and barley, usually receive no tillage after seeding. The advantages of cultivation for hoed crops are so apparent that the idea has often been suggested that similar treatment would be equally helpful to the crops drilled or sown broadcast. In the few instances where grains of wheat have been planted, each seed having plenty of room, combined with the best of culture, the results have been uniformly surprising. Yields of several hundred grains from a single seed are the usual result. This has been the method often adopted for increasing the stock of new varieties of grain. It is very probable that the large yields which most new varieties produce at first are, in part, the result of an hereditary tendency to great productiveness, caused by good culture. As a general practice, hand-hoeing wheat has probably not been remunerative, or perhaps not practicable, on account of lack of help. Yet if this extra labor produces seed that is more prolific, it is worth thinking of whether it will not pay to grow the seed in this manner, if nothing more. Some varieties of seed have a greater tendency than others to stool out at the root, sending up many stalks instead of one. It is very probable that this tendancy can be increased by careful culture and by giving each seed ample room to spread. Certainly, if corn and potatoes were to be grown on the broadcast plan so as to cover all the ground, farmers would soon learn the necessity of growing enough for seed in some other way.—*American Cultivator.*

A NOVEL THEFT.—Monday night about 12 o'clock, says the Charlotte *Observer*, a tramp stole an engine on the Spartanburg & Asheville railroad and ran it from Hendersonville to Tryon, and let it get out of water, which resulted in burning up the engine. There was no train from Hendersonville to Spartanburg yesterday. The conductor had to go on a hand car to Spartanburg to carry the news, they having no telegraph wire and no other engine to pull the train.

THE LANDING AT ROANOKE ISLAND.—Mr. Creecy of the Elizabeth City *Economist* wishes to celebrate the landing of the first colonies of the English speaking race in America on the 4th of July, 1884, and asks for an appropriation from Congress. The first landing was in 1584.

1843. 1883.

JOHN C. THOMSON,

No. 53 North Person Street,

still in favor of the "nimble sixpence" of forty years ago to the "slow shilling" of to-day, has in store a large and complete stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

to which special attention as to QUALITY and PRICE is invited.

Flour—all grades.
Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups and Molasses.
Bacon—Sides, Hams and Shoulders.
Fulton Market Beef.
Canned Goods in endless variety.
Crackers—a fine assortment.
Candies—Plain and Fancy.
Pickles—Domestic and Imported.
New Hulled Buckwheat.
Cream Boneless Codfish and Irish Potatoes.
Atmore's Mince Meat in 5 and 10 lb. pails and in Bulk.
Raisins, Citron, Currants, Nuts, &c.

In fact, any and everything usually kept in a Grocer and Provision House.

These Goods were bought right and will be sold at close figures.

JOHN C. THOMSON.

Nov 8, 1883 40-3m

"LITTLE BILL"

[McDONALD]

FINE WINES.

BEST OF LIQUORS AND LIQUEUR AND MILWAUKIE BEER.

Imported, Key West and a general line of domestic Cigars, acknowledged the best in the city.

The finest brands of Tobacco, and a large line of lower grades suited to jobbing trade at guaranteed prices.

NORFOLK OYSTERS

from the best beds contiguous to Norfolk, received daily. The manner in which they are served need no word of commendation from me.

CONDIMENTS

and everything the "drummer" so kindly tells me I should have, will be found at

"LITTLE BILL'S."

The only original package of

"MEADER SWAN GIN"

AND

"HENNESSY BRANDY",

direct from the New York Custom House, is at

WM. J. McDONALD, JR's.

Nov 29, 1883. 43tf

BUY THE CELEBRATED

Scotch Parlor Matches.

"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,

Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

"Scotch Matches" are the best.

FOR SALE BY

C. J. AHEARN. G. A. THOMSON.
J. A. PEMBERTON, Jr. CHARLES HAIGH.
A. E. RANKIN & CO. H. R. HORNE.
B. E. SEDBERRY.

And all live merchants.

Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

JAMES R. McNEILL,

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec 6, 1883. 44tf

THE OYSTER.

CHAPTER IV.

HE will be eaten to-day fried, broiled, stewed, creamed, scalloped and raw. Some people in Fayetteville eat them pickled. No matter. Fayetteville is young yet and will learn better after awhile—so intelligent and enterprising a Town cannot remain forever uncivilized. The best way to eat oysters is the old fashioned stew, as follows: On pain of death let not a drop of water or milk touch them; let them repose for a few hours in their own liquid; cut up a very small quantity of fat, new bacon, with a shred here and there of lean with it—about an ounce of bacon to a quart of oysters—ham is not the best, neither is middling; good new shoulder is the article; put the bacon in a frying pan and heat rapidly over a vigorously burning fire; when the bacon is done to a crisp pour in the oysters; stew for two minutes and a half or three, no longer; pepper to suit taste while stewing; if the oysters are good salt water bivalves they need no salt; then pour out and eat, thanking God you live in a land where the art of cooking oysters properly is not wholly lost. If you eat oysters cooked in this style you will never eat them in any other if you can help it.

The great oyster depot of Fayetteville is at R. T. SCANLIN'S, No. 47 North Person Street, where you can find FRESH SELECT NORFOLK OYSTERS, at forty cents per quart.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

To the Farmers of Cumberland.

I CAN negotiate loans in very considerable amounts upon Improved Farms and Valuable Lands situated in this County. Said loans running for a term of years.

R. S. HUSKE.

Nov 1, 1883. 39-3m

Safe for Sale.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF SAFE, of good make, nearly new, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at

THIS OFFICE.

Nov 21, 1883 42tf

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. $3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 261 Broadway, New York.

Nov. 29, 1883 43tf

FOR SALE BY

PEMBERTON & NEWBEURY.

AT COOL SPRING MILL,

1,000 Common Bedsteads.

WOULD invite the attention of builders to our stock of Columns, Brackets, Scroll Sawing and House-furnishing Goods in general. Turning and Carving a specialty. We also keep the Mill well stocked with corn, and orders for Meal or Feed left at the office of E. L. Pemberton or at the Mill will receive prompt attention.

Fayetteville, Oct 11, 1883 36tf

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1883. 19-1y

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

WHEELER & WILSON

New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle, runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.

J. F. OWEN, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 26, 1883. 25-6m

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION

OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. Price $1.50. Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,

Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

Aug 23, 1883 29tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

SOMETHING TO EAT

AND

Something to Eat Out Of.

YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,

Fine Gilt Edge Butter,

Sugar, Coffee, Lard, Hams, Flour, Canned Goods, Deviled Crabs, Salmon, Preserved Ginger, Pickles, Desiccated Cocoanut, Oatmeal and Hominy, Gelatine, Flavoring Extracts, Cream Tartar, Spices, &c., &c.,
Coffee and Tea Pots, China Tea Sets, Ewers and Basins, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Tumblers, Goblets and Wine Glasses Lamps, Pitchers, Glass Sets, Chamber Sets, Glass Stands, Pickle Dishes, Tin Pie Plates, Wash Pans and Basins, Baskets, &c.

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Smoke the Square Cigar.

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.

Goods Delivered Day or Night.

J. A PEMBERTON, JR.

Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executrix of the estate of Edmund L. Pemberton, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to the estate are hereby required to make immediate payment of their indebtedness. All persons holding claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to me or E. L. Pemberton, Jr., my agent, on or before the 24th day of August, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

MARY J. PEMBERTON, Executrix.

Aug 18, 1883 36tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

Important Notice to Creditors of Fayetteville.

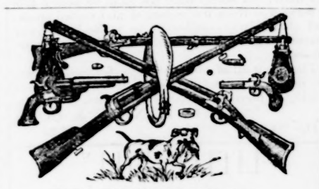
ALL creditors of the town of Fayetteville are hereby respectfully notified that according to the requirements of an Act of Assembly, ratified March 8th, 1883, entitled "An Act for the relief of the creditors of the former town of Fayetteville," &c. See Acts 1883, Chapter 112, Sec. 19, Private Laws. Any debt which is not on or before January 1st, 1884, brought within the terms of compromise provided by said Act, shall not be entitled to receive any benefit therefrom.

The holders of any debt or claim intended to be compromised must present the same either in person or by some duly authorized attorney on or before said January 1st, 1884, to the undersigned committee at the office of John D. Williams in Fayetteville.

The committee have heretofore sent copies of said Act to the several creditors so far as they were known, and if any creditor has failed to receive a copy one will be sent on application.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
W. A. GUTHRIE, } Com.
N. W. RAY,

Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1883. 30tf



TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

North Carolina Resources.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State."
—BOSTON POST.

HALE'S INDUSTRIAL SERIES.

Two Volumes Now Ready.

I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 273 *pp.*, $1.25.

II. IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 425 *pp.*, $1.50.

Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed postpaid, on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York;

or

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 2tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Gauges and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,

Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.

Aug 30, 1883 30tf

CALL AND SEE

The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. McNEILL.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

MACHINISTS

AND

Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

Machinists and Blacksmiths,

At McLauchlin's Old Stand

Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.

Fayetteville, July 19, 1885. 24 6m

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Organinettes $9 to $15; Organinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feby 22, 1883. 3-1y

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest.

GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the

Latest Improved Roofing Machines.

I am now fully prepared to do

All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.

Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.

All contracts made in writing. All work warranted.

I. B. DAVIS,
Superintendent

July 26, 1883. 25tf

J. M. BEASLEY

—HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF—

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED; PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

CUTLERY.

Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors of all sizes. Yes, Come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

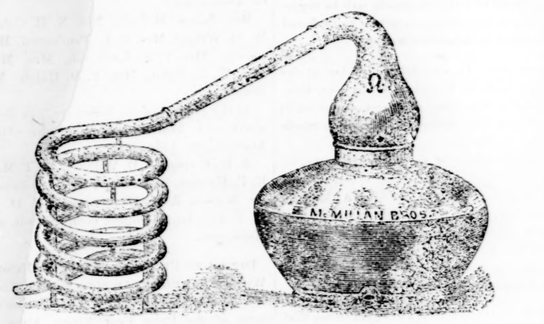
Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. M. BEASLEY.

Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 8, 1883. 40tf

STILLS AND STOVES.



WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

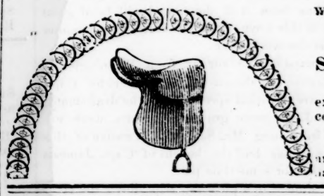
TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.

Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 39tf



W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.

W. OVERBY & SON.

46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No HORSE will die of COLIC, HOVE or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec 6, 1883 44-1y

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office.

The only Roseville Postmaster, the Supt. of exclusively its own work, has conducted this business for over thirty years and

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "

Return trains will leave—

Gulf at	8.00 a. m
Egypt at	8.15 "
	8.50 "
	9.20 "
	9.50 "
	10.20 "
	10.55 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	11.30 "

Connections at Egypt with Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad for Raleigh, Richmond, Washington and the North, and at Sanford with Chatham Railroad for Wilmington, Columbia and the South.

H. McNEILL, Superintendent.

May 19, 1879. 1tf